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TELEGRAMS.

Attempted Assassination of the King and Queen of Portugal.

Protests Against the Armaments in the Danubian Provinces.

Intended Visit of the Emperor Napoleon to Turkey.

PORTUGAL.

Attempted Assassination of the King and Queen.

LISBON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The King and Queen of Portugal and their suites, while returning from a hunting party near Braza, were fired upon from the roadside. The guards returned the fire, killing some of the assailants and wounding others. The Royal party then rode rapidly into town. The King and Queen are unhurt.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Discussion of Anglo-American Topics—Conciliatory Tone of the British Press.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The American newspapers containing comments on the arrest of Mr. TRAIN have been received. These comments evoke much Press discussion here. The tone of the London newspapers, however, is temperate and conciliatory.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Protests Against Military Preparations in the Danubian Provinces.

VIENNA, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Vienna *Debatte*, a semi-official journal, asserts that the Czar ALEXANDER, acting upon the suggestion of Prussia, has protested with the other European Powers against the extensive armament going on in the Principality of Servia.

The same paper says the recent appearance of a number of armed bands in the Province of Bulgaria is calling attention to affairs on the Danube, and adds that Prince METTERNICH, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, has been instructed by his Government to press upon the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the immediate consideration of the subject.

FRANCE.

Intended Visit of the Emperor to Turkey.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 6.

It is said that the Emperor NAPOLEON has accepted an invitation from the Sultan of Turkey to visit Constantinople next Summer.

ITALY.

Admiral Farragut in Genoa.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 6.

Admiral FARRAGUT, of the American navy, is at Genoa. He is everywhere received with marked attention.

MEXICO.

Fears of a Revolution—Probable Appointment of Diaz as Minister of War—Intended Railroad System.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The following news has been received from the interior of Mexico:

There were rumors at Vera Cruz that several Generals in the Mexican army had pronounced against the Government, and fears were entertained that an attempt might be made by them to create a revolution.

It is reported that Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ would soon be appointed Minister of War.

In the Mexican Congress the bill revising the tariff had passed.

A bill was introduced to abolish the death penalty, but it was defeated.

Gen. ESCOBEDO had arrived at the capital. It was rumored that he intended to resign the command of the Third Division of the army.

Mexican travelers in Guatemala are ill-treated by the inhabitants, whose hostility has been excited by the threats of invasion.

A project for connecting Mexico with the United States by a system of railroads has been placed in the hands of a commission, who are to examine the plan and report to the Government on its feasibility.

Companies are forming to develop the gold-mines which have recently been discovered in Oajaca, and which are reported to be very rich.

The National Commercial Convention at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 6.

The second day's session of the National Commercial Convention was opened to-day with prayer by Rev. Dr. ROBBINS. President FOX was in the chair.

Committees composed of one member from each of the thirty-seven delegations were appointed to consider the following subjects: Uniform measurement of grain; transportation; foreign commerce; National Chamber of Commerce; taxation; agricultural and manufacturing interests.

Mr. WETHERELL, of Philadelphia, offered resolutions instructing the Committee of Agriculture and Manufactures to consider the subject of a reduction of taxation, and to prepare a memorial to Congress, urging the importance of such reduction, which was adopted.

Mr. BREMOR, of Pittsburg, offered the following;

Resolved, That in view of the probable reduction of the premium on gold and the fact that a return to specie payment will be equivalent to a reduction of the duties on foreign productions to less than the standard required for revenue, it is expedient to adopt a sliding scale, by which the duties on foreign productions shall be augmented *pari passu* with the decline of the gold premium.

It was referred to the Committee on Currency and Finances.

Mr. GEORGE J. BUZLEY, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that the Convention recommend to Congress the adoption of a free banking law, the circulation to be based on the National securities, and the number of banks and the amount of banking capital to be regulated by the natural law of supply and demand; the details to be the same as those of the National Banking law, with such improvements as experience may suggest.

It was referred to the Currency Committee.

Mr. E. B. WARD, of Detroit, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and hereby are, requested to pass an act declaring that all contracts which are specifically in writing, made payable in gold or gold coin by the parties thereto, shall be payable in gold, according to the terms of the same.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance and Currency.

The following resolutions were introduced by Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, of Boston, and referred to the Committee on Taxation:

Resolved, That no revision of the revenue system of the United States can be complete which does not involve an adjustment of the taxes which are imposed under the name of "a tariff of duties upon imports," and that such adjustment should be made, for the purpose of securing the largest revenue from such a tariff with the least injury to the productive powers of the people.

Resolved, That in such adjustment of the tariff all private or special legislation should be avoided, and the only object aimed at should be the public good.

The consent of the Convention was given that a speech prepared by Gen. WALBRIDGE should be printed in the records of the meeting.

Communications were received from both branches of the General Court, inviting the members of the Convention to visit the State House during the session of the Legislature, which were accepted.

The Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The several committees then actively proceeded to work.

The banquet and concert in Music Hall in the evening was largely attended, and a very enjoyable affair.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Convention to-day passed the tax bill; also, a resolution requesting Gen. CANBY to issue an order prohibiting the sale and sacrifice of property now under execution.

The article of the Constitution on the Governor and State Executive officers was amended so as to require their election for a term of four years.

The North Carolina Conservative Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Conservative Convention was largely attended to-day by an increase of delegates and visitors.

The report of the Committee for the Organization of the Conservatives in the coming elections was adopted, and is considered simple but effective. The platform is confined to living issues, and mainly in opposition to universal negro suffrage. The common sentiment is that Governor VANCE excelled himself in his speech to-day to the Convention.

Delegates were appointed to the National Democratic Convention.

Gov. GRAHAM, in closing the Convention, made a happy effort. The Conservatives are highly elated at the success of the Convention.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Convention to-day was occupied in the discussion of the bill of rights. The first seven sections were passed which are in substance as follows:

First—All men are born free and equal.
Second—Slavery is forever prohibited.
Third—Vests the power in the people and bestows the right to modify the form of Government.
Fourth—Citizens owe paramount allegiance to the Government of the United States.
Fifth—Future attempts to dissolve the Union shall be resisted with all the power of the State.
Sixth—The right of people to assemble is not to be abridged.
Seventh—The right of free speech and liberty of the Press are asserted.

Adjourned.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 6.

In the Convention to-day, the clause relating to the eligibility of the Governor, requiring him to be a citizen of the United States ten years, and a citizen of Virginia three years, was adopted. An amendment to declare ineligible to the office any person who sided in the rebellion, was defeated by a decided majority. Another amendment to insert the word "white" in the clause, was defeated. Several other sections, not differing materially from the old Constitution, were adopted.

The Arkansas Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Thursday, Feb. 6.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day, Mr. HINDS, from the Committee on Elective Franchise, made a lengthy report, which proposes a sweeping disfranchisement.

A minority report on the same subject was voted down.

Mr. HINDS, from the Select Committee, reported a memorial praying Congress to sell at public auction Hot Springs, and invest the proceeds in Government securities, the interest of which to be applied to the School Fund.

Mr. GAULT said the Convention had no business to ask Congress to take private property. It was the dishonest prompting of a bad heart to take the hard-earned gains of honest men which induced this memorial. They might as well memorialize Congress to take his pocket-book for free schools as to take this property, which belonged to private parties.

The previous question cut off further debate, and the bill was passed by a strict party vote.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 6.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day a motion to reconsider the vote taken yesterday on the relief clause, and another to substitute the Constitution of 1865, with amendments, for the Committee's report, were tabled.

Pending the discussion of the report on the Executive Department the death of Mr. RICHARDSON, a delegate from Baldwin County, was announced, whereupon the Convention adjourned.

C. C. RICHARDSON, a delegate to the Convention from the Twentieth District, who was shot on Monday by Capt. TIMMONY, late of the United States army, died at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 6.

In the Convention, to-day, a couple of resolutions were offered by a colored member legalizing the living together of parties as man and wife, and legitimatizing their offspring. They were voted down by a large majority.

Considerable miscellaneous business was transacted.

Article 147, as adopted, is as follows:

The Ordinance of Secession of the State of Louisiana, passed Jan. 26, 1861, is hereby declared to be null and void; the Constitution adopted in 1864, and all previous Constitutions in the State of Louisiana, are declared to be superseded by this Constitution.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Thursday, Feb. 6.

To-day is the thirteenth day of the Constitutional Convention, and its sessions are still held in secret, without a quorum.

An ordinance has been passed authorizing the issue of scrip to pay off the Convention with.

They have quite completed the Constitution, and will probably adjourn to-morrow.

Gen. MEADE has been notified of the proceedings by telegraph.

Republican Nominations in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Reconstruction Convention again gave way to-day to the Republican Nominating Convention. The following State ticket has been nominated: For Governor, B. D. Eggleston; Lieutenant-Governor, A. J. Jamieson; Secretary of State, R. J. Alcorn; Treasurer, D. M. Williams; Auditor, William J. Morgan; School Commissioner, C. W. Clarke; Attorney-General, J. M. Morris. All the candidates are whites. T. M. Stringer (colored) received twenty-five votes for Auditor, after an eloquent appeal in his behalf by Mr. GIBBS, on the ground of policy. The Convention is still in session.

A Railway Train Precipitated Down an Embankment of Forty Feet.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The engine and tender of the regular passenger train from Portland, on the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, was thrown from the track this afternoon, at about two miles this side of Richmond, and precipitated down the embankment about forty feet over to the ice in the Kennebec River. The baggage car went off the track on the other side. The balance of the train, consisting of the smoking car and three passenger cars, kept on the track, and ran about an eighth of a mile before it stopped. Only the fireman was injured, and he but slightly. It was a wonderful escape, and, had not the coupling that connected the engine with the baggage car broken as it did, the consequences must have been fatal. A special train was sent to the scene of disaster, and the passenger train arrived at this city about three hours behind time. The train was going at its ordinary rate of speed, or about twenty miles an hour, when the accident occurred, which it is believed came from a broken rail.

Nomination of a Police Commissioner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Democrats had a stormy caucus to-night in the Assembly Chamber. New-York unitedly supported MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, while Kings County was divided upon Comptroller FARRON and Ex-Alderman MCLAUGHLIN. Mr. JACOBS led off for Mr. FARRON in a speech, in which he bitterly denounced what he called the despotism of Tammany Hall. The leaders of the latter organization had, however, the matter in their own hands, and carried their man through.

Associated Press Dispatch.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Democratic members of the Legislature, in joint ballot, this evening nominated MATTHEW T. BRENNAN for the vacant Police Commissionership in the Metropolitan Board. On an informal ballot the vote stood—For BRENNAN, 45; MCLAUGHLIN, 8; FARRON, 25.

The Pacific Coast—Railroad Contracts—Alaska Advices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company has made a contract for grading the road from Sacramento to Stockton within ninety days, and thence to Oakland in six months. The work is to be commenced immediately.

Advices from the northern coast represent the weather as very cold. Bayness Sound is entirely frozen over and the ice is six inches thick. News from the Cariboo mines is encouraging.

Alaska advices of Jan. 24 state that the officers and soldiers of the garrison and the citizens were in good health, the Indians were quiet and the weather was delightful. The troops had been paid and money was plenty. Legal-tenders were quoted at 70c.

United States Postal Agent TRUMAN had arrived at Sitka. The people ask for a monthly mail.

A Russian vessel sailed on the 24th of January for the Amoor River with Russian soldiers.

The San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company, which is to build a road from Stockton to Keen River, has been incorporated, with a capital of $15,000,000.

The salaries of the officers and employes of the Pacific Mail Company have been reduced 20 per cent., the reduction to continue during the opposition. This action is taken with the voluntary consent of those employed by the Company. Other arrangements have been made by which all the expenses will be placed on a footing to meet the impending struggle.

Marine Disaster—Foundering of the Steamship Nightingale—Seven Lives Lost.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 6.

A steamer from Vera Cruz arrived here to-day, and brings the following intelligence:

On the 29th of January a severe gale from the north visited the harbor of Vera Cruz, and caused much destruction.

The steamship *Nightingale* foundered at her anchorage at noon on that day. The following persons on board were drowned:

Thomas Ward, steward; Peter Wood, pantryman; George Morris, cook; Thomas Hart, Bartlett Hart, Michael Wiggin; Charles Lewis, fireman.

All the officers and the rest of the crew were saved.

The bark *Bienville*, from New-Orleans, was driven ashore during the storm, and became a total wreck. Her officers and crew were all saved, and a portion of her cargo has been got ashore.

Meeting of the Officers of the Army of the Cumberland at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The officers of the Army of the Cumberland met to-day at Hopkins' Hall. Gen. GROSS was chosen temporary Chairman, and Capt. FISHER, Secretary. Col. STANLEY MATTHEWS made the welcoming address. Letters were read from Gens. SCHOFIELD, STONEMAN, GILLEM, NEWTON, GEARY, POPE, COOPER, REYNOLDS, ORD and MORGAN, expressing regret at being unable to be present. Committees on a Constitution, Banquet, &c., were appointed, when the Convention adjourned until this afternoon.

The Society of the Cumberland reassembled at 3 P. M. in Mozart Hall, and was called to order by Gen. GROSS. Gen. STONE, on behalf of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a Constitution which was at once adopted, admitting to membership all officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, and of corps connected with it. Meetings are to be held annually. The Committee on Permanent Organization and Officers reported in favor of Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS for President, and Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE, and Capt. FISHER for Secretaries, and Gen. GROSS for Treasurer. A Vice-President from each State represented in the Army of the Cumberland was chosen. The report of the Committee was adopted with great applause. The society adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The banquet will take place at the Burnett House to-morrow night when Gen. SHERMAN will deliver an address. The meeting is a grand success. Large numbers of the former officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland were in attendance to-day, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Suspension of the Gayoso Savings Bank—Attempt to Hang the Cashier.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The excitement in regard to the suspension of the Gayoso Savings Institution continues, as it was the depository of the working classes. Last night six men went to the house of E. M. AVERY, the cashier, in the suburbs, with a rope, for the purpose of hanging him, it is believed, but failed to find him.

This afternoon FRANK TAFT and JOSEPH MUSSO went to the room of JOHN C. LAMER and called him out. The former caught him by the collar and fired at him with a pistol. They then left, believing they had shot him.

Owing to the strike on the Clarkesville Railroad, arrangements have been made to run through trains hence to Louisville, *via* the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change of cars.

The Rock Island Railroad and the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The following was offered on 'Change to-day, and will come up for action to-morrow;

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the Board, that a few speculators and stock-jobbers on Wall-street, New-York, have undertaken to interfere with the progress and extension of the Rock Island road west from Des Moines to Omaha, merely for speculative purposes; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Board look upon any such movement by stock brokers and speculators that may interfere with the Rock Island or any other of our great railroad lines leading from this city, as not only unwarranted on any principle of right, but as a direct attack, for the purposes of selfish gain, upon one of the real interests that tend to the development of our material resources, and any such movement meets with our most unqualified condemnation.

Four Insane Women Burned to Death at Geneseo, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Lunatic Asylum attached to the Almshouse of Livingston County, at Geneseo, was destroyed by fire this morning. Four insane persons, women, were burned to death.

Suicide of a Boston Merchant.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 6.

WILLARD WELTON, Jr., a commission merchant, about 40 years of age, shot himself dead, in his room at the United States Hotel, this afternoon. His family are in Utica, New-York.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial from the Arkansas Reconstruction Convention, setting forth that the officers of that State are in the hands of the enemies of the Government, who persecute the loyalists, and asking that the Convention may be authorized by Congress to appoint new State officers, without which legislation they say they will be unable to adopt a constitution. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, asking the removal of the duty on raw jute, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Messrs. CHANDLER and HOWE presented petitions praying for a reduction of the army and navy in the interest of retrenchment.

The latter was from citizens of Green Bay, Wis., asking that a portion of the money thus saved be applied to the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Green River, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition from citizens of Oswego, N. Y., praying that the pending bill granting pensions to the soldiers of 1812, or a similar one, be passed, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition from Mr. MONROE, of Texas, praying for relief from the disfranchising clauses of the Reconstruction act, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a petition from colored citizens of North Carolina, setting forth their miserable and destitute condition, never having received anything from the Government, and having to purchase everything at extravagant rates from the landholders, and asking to be sent to Liberia or a similar place.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE SHERMAN FINANCE BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. HENDERSON favorably reported from the Committee on Finance their respective Finance bills, and gave notice that they would call them up as soon as debate on the Reconstruction bill had closed.

The Committee on Finance reported a substitute for Mr. SHERMAN's bill, introduced Dec. 17, providing as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue bonds bearing interest at five per cent., principal and interest payable in coin, and due in forty years, but redeemable in ten years, to an amount sufficient to cover all outstanding obligations of the United States, other than five per cent. bonds, and to be exchanged for such obligations, or disposed of otherwise at not less than par, and said bonds or proceeds thereof to be exclusively used for the redemption or in exchange of existing securities of the United States.

The bonds to be issued shall be known as the Consolidated Debt of the United States, and shall be exempt from all taxation by State or local authority, and the same with the interest thereon, and the income therefrom shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties to the United States, other than such income tax as may be assessed upon other incomes; and in consideration of the reduction of the rate of interest there shall be appropriated, out of the import duties, an amount equal to one per cent. on the bonds issued, which shall be applied to the purchase or payment of the national debt.

In addition to the sums necessary to pay the interest and maturing bonded debt of the United States there is appropriated out of the Treasury a sum which, including the said interest and maturing debt and the one per cent. as aforesaid, shall amount to $135,000,000 annually, which sum shall be applied to the reduction of the debt in view of the sinking fund contemplated by the act of Feb. 25, 1862.

Five-twenty bonds shall, after the expiration of five years from date, at the option of the holders, be exchanged for the new bonds, and such as are now redeemable shall be presented for exchange before the 1st of November next, and not thereafter, and the residue not later than six months after the expiration of five years from date for lawful money of the United States, and the new bonds are to be exchangeable for each other when presented to the Treasurers, unless the amount of United States notes outstanding shall be equal to four hundred millions, or unless the United States shall have resumed payment in coin for their notes.

The last section provides that any contracts hereafter specifically made in coin shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to the terms of said contracts.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. HENDERSON, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide a national currency, which was passed to a second reading.

It repeals the limitation of the amount of National Bank notes to $300,000,000, and authorizes the issue to banking associations organized under its provisions, or circulating notes to the amount of 80 per cent. on the par value of bonds of the consolidated debt of the United States deposited as security, but not extending the proposition to their paid up capital now prescribed by law. Existing banks are required to substitute the new kind of bonds for those now deposited, within one year from the passage of the bill, under penalty of forfeiture of the old bonds and the winding up of their affairs. Provided, that whenever the amount of United States notes and National Bank notes together shall exceed $700,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to retire and cancel the United States notes to the extent of such excess, until the whole amount of United States notes outstanding shall be reduced to $250,000,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT VESSELS.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution asking, in addition to the information heretofore asked from the Secretary of War, what amounts have been paid to brokers or agents by the War Department for vessels chartered or employed by the Department since the 4th of March, 1861, with the names and dates.

Mr. HOWARD objecting, the resolution was laid over.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. DRAKE took the floor in support of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

After alluding to the associations connected with the name American citizens—a name he said honored and reverenced everywhere but where it should be most in the Republic itself, he referred to the former friends of the Republican Party who had assumed the garb of traitors and joined those North and South with whom that party was now struggling, and said his purpose was to contest every inch of ground with the foes of his country's prosperity and glory, whether open-faced rebels or half-mast Democrats. One and the same in spirit, his voice was still for war against them. There could be no peace between them and patriots. The Democracy had crept back from its hole, warmed into life by one who had betrayed his trust, and now opposed every act of the upholders of the Union as unconstitutional, and supported everything calculated to sap the base of nationality. The Northern Democrats were only another variety of rebels. When the day of their triumph came, if come it did, would they not pluck the national goose together? It seemed to be denied, nearly two years after the roar of the battle that had died away, that this is a nation. The only safe haven for the country was in nationality. For ninety-four years the people have been one people, and not thirty-seven different peoples. State sovereignty had been the cause of the revolution of '98 in Virginia and '99 in Kentucky. He had hoped that that dogma had been riven in twain, like old Virginia herself. There were various conflicting opinions about what the Union was, and it was time to dispel some of the heresies on the subject. Never before had thirteen communities of 3,000,000 people with diverse interests, institutions and Governments grown together in such a manner. Never before had a nation been born in a day. He saw the hand of God in it, in promoting the glory of His name. He saw in it the fruition of liberty without license. A people overthrowing crowns and bringing radiance into the habitations of cruelty of the whole earth. The nation had never assailed the constitutional rights of a State, but a party had always existed ready to encroach in the interests of State rights. That dogma had gone with the war forever. He likened the Democrat to the man Christian saw, in the allegory of BUNYAN, with a muck rake in his hand, raking up the dust and straw of State rights, and refusing the crown of nationality which one above held forth to him. The act of the thirteen original States in calling the new nation the United States told the whole story. Nationality meant then the sovereignty over everything which in the judgment of the nation was of national import. If sovereignty was not there, it was nowhere. Even in that semblance of nationality—the first confederation—this principle was recognized, but with such restrictions that it could not exist for more than ten years. The present Constitution was made for no other reason than that. Nationality had been so smothered under restrictions that it could not exist. That Constitution conferred full power to protect nationality against encroachments by the States. The present attacks of advocates of State rights should be met in the spirit of compromise, but yet in unyielding nationality No new insurrection could arise from an adherence to the doctrine of nationality, whatever came from the doctrine of State rights.

Mr. DRAKE went on to argue that the Governments of the Southern States, (the only State Governments the nation had ever recognized, having been overthrown by the rebels and others, formed to aid the rebellion,) had no legal validity; that the people of these States were without any Governments whatever at the downfall of the rebellion, and that those who had engaged in rebellion had no right to force others to replace them. No Senator would claim that right for them if no question of political power was before the country. The controversy was to be laid at the doors of the Democratic Party, showing that those States were Democratic when they went into the war, and would be Democratic now if allowed to reconstruct themselves. That party desired to gain six or seven electoral votes for President and Vice-President, which would be a pretty fair stock in trade for the reconstructed Democracy to start with. Never in history was political action based on a lower scale of "man's inhumanity to man."

Mr. DRAKE quoted from a speech of Mr. DAVIS the assertion that the South would have been reconstructed two years ago if they had been left alone—left alone to reenslave the negro and set up a white man's government. Seven years ago JEFF. DAVIS had used the same phrase, and the devil had used it, as might be seen from the Scriptures, many years before. He quoted the saying of the man having an unclean spirit—"What have we to do with Thee, Jesus of Nazareth? Let us alone;" and the verses commencing, "And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted," &c., and said it might be asked if there was a Capernaum in America. The devil, JEFF. DAVIS and the Senator from Kentucky proved that Solomon, three thousand years ago, was a wise man. [Laughter.] He went on to say that the clause in the Constitution empowering Congress to guarantee republican forms of government having been fully agreed on in this debate, and his views on that subject having been published in a recent letter to Senator JOHNSON, he would not now discuss it; and proceeded to argue that full power was granted to Congress in that clause in saying, it shall have all powers necessary to carry out enumerated powers, and it was folly and wickedness to deny to Congress the power to make all laws and use all means necessary to that end. Should the power in those States be intrusted to rebels with tongues blistered, or that ought to be blistered, from the violation of oaths? The seceding States, once members of the Union, had given the nation, by their own act, the right to a voice in their reconstruction. Should that power be put in the hands of the rebels? Why not? said the Democracy; and for that, (he said with great emphasis,) I say down with the Democracy. The Democrats were again rallying under the banner of State rights. He adjured them to grapple with the rebellion and disloyalty North and South.

Mr. HARLAN obtained the floor at the conclusion of Mr. DRAKE's remarks, about 3 o'clock, but yielded to allow Mr. HOWARD to again call up the bill in regard to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXPOSITION.

Mr. SUMNER urged the taking up of the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to send one or more naval officers to the Havre Maritime Exhibition to represent the United States.

Mr. FESSENDEN pressed his motion.

Mr. CONNESS urged the importance of the pending bill being taken up, and

Mr. CONKLING suggested that it was desirable to have a full Senate for the consideration of Executive business, and so

Mr. FESSENDEN withdrew his motion.

Mr. SUMNER then moved to postpone the pending bill to take up the joint resolution in question.

Mr. CONKLING thought it would be better to defer a vote for a full attendance. A number of Senators were absent who, like himself, were opposed to it. He thought there had been sufficient tours of Europe at the public expense.

Mr. HENDERSON renewed the motion to go into Executive Session.

Mr. SUMNER urged a vote, repeating the considerations heretofore advanced by him in favor of the resolution, and saying that no expense was involved.

Mr. HENDERSON asked why then the Secretary of the Navy could not take action without the action of Congress?

Mr. SUMNER said the Secretary of the Navy might not feel authorized without their action, and at all events it would give the mission more character.

Mr. CHANDLER referred to the first proposition to send a representative to the International Exposition at Paris, at no expense; the second announcement, that the expense would be very little; the third, that ten or twenty Commissioners should be appointed, and a ship furnished; the fourth, that a house was to built for them. He also was totally opposed to roving Commissioners at the public expense.

Mr. SUMNER disclaimed favoring any such Commissioners, or incurring any expense.

Mr. HOWARD thought it was merely a proposition to send a naval officer for private display, to gratify the Emperor and Prince Imperial, that Sovereign having been during the civil war engaged in plots against the existence of this Government. He was opposed to rendering him any such homage.

After further debate, Mr. CONNESS moved to adjourn, which was lost.

Mr. HENDERSON then withdrew the motion to go into Executive Session.

Mr. SUMNER's motion prevailed, and the resolution was taken up. The question was on Mr. CONNESS' amendment providing against any attending expense.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, characterized the exhibition at Havre as a local affair, and asked whether the French nation would be invited to send horses across the ocean for the forthcoming Agricultural Exhibition at Springfield, Mass.

Mr. SUMNER said that if a horse should show that he had been under the protection of the Government, or if they had asked their Minister to invite coöperation on the part of France, doubtless the invitation would be received courteously. He again urged the commercial importance of the Exhibition.

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator touches a sympathetic chord in my bosom. No one felt more keenly than I did the course of France, and also the course of England, to us during our terrible crisis. But, Sir, this is not the occasion for us to consider that question; the proposition is too simple and plain for such a great inquiry. Not on such a proposition as this should we undertake to arraign the Government of France. There may be some other proposition on which that question may properly be discussed. In this it is entirely out of the question. This proposition, I say, is too simple, and when we are asked to stay away from an International Maritime Exhibition we are asked to deprive ourselves and our country of opportunities of information and advantage. I see in it no question of homage to the Government of France. I see in it nothing but a means of doing good to commerce and to the interest of my own country.

Mr. CAMERON thought it would be undignified to send gentlemen abroad on such a mission without an extra appropriation. He saw no advantage to be derived from that mission. It was a mere display of the cast-off things of the Paris Exposition.

Mr. SUMNER—Oh, no!

Mr. CAMERON repeated that they should be sent, if at all, in a manner befitting the country. He thought it better to vote the resolution down.

Mr. MORRILL reiterated that he thought the Exhibition a petty affair. The Exhibition last year was a cause of pain to Americans, there not being a fair representation of American industry; and at this one the United States would be outstripped by nations with less than one-fifth of our maritime resources. One of the earliest lessons impressed upon him by his father was to keep out of scrapes; but if he did get into one to play his part.

Mr. SUMNER thought he was but doing his duty in pressing the resolution, as that Senator would do in a similar case. They would, at least, gain instruction if not credit by this means.

Mr. CONKLING believed this mission would be derogatory to the dignity of the country and entirely useless. Everybody knew that the expense would have to be borne by the Government. He denied that any invitation had been received from the French Government or any one representing them, but simply from the Committee of the Municipal Authorities of Havre. M. BERTHENY had simply been instructed by his Government to transmit the invitation of that Committee. It was all for display. There was a fleet floating uselessly now in foreign waters, and a sea king with it. Seafaring men of the country would be there with eyes to see and glean information much better than a dozen such missions as this. It seemed impossible to begin the work of retrenchment; he saw nothing better to begin with than this.

Mr. CHANDLER inquired how many American exhibitors were announced.

Mr. SUMNER said—Dec. 14 there were thirty-three.

Mr. CHANDLER read the number of exhibitors furnished by other Governments—France 2,000, England upward of 700, &c. Instead of requiring the building of a house as before, the authorities proposed to charge the exhibitor twenty-five francs a square yard, fifteen francs per one-half yard, and the United States could buy all out of doors for five francs a yard. He characterized it as a stupendous private humbug, and said the chief exposition the Commissioner would make would be of himself. He hoped the Senator would move to insert $25,000 to enable him to show himself. He would have nothing else to show. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER deprecated the use of such disrespectful language toward the Exhibition, and read the invitation presented, he said, by M. BERTHENY.

Mr. CONNESS made some remarks, saying that that bold and bad, but astute man, the Emperor of France, was seeking his own interest in this matter, keeping up his notoriety in order to perpetuate the succession of his family.

Mr. JOHNSON, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, had been of the impression that the invitation came from the French Government until Mr. CONKLING had explained. He proceeded to suggest the impropriety of such attacks on the French Emperor when the nations were at peace. Whatever had been his course during the war, he (Mr. JOHNSON) believed that the Emperor had not desired the dismemberment of the country. Doubtless, being an astute man, he had seen the folly of continuing in his course.

Mr. CONNESS thought as a republican in principle he had a right to express his sentiments as he had.

Mr. HOWARD said it should be remembered that this was a hall of free discussion, whatever might be the opinion in regard to the truth of the attack. This being an invitation from the Emperor of the French, he thought it his right to discuss the character of the inviter and pronounce his opinion of the towering ambition of that most distinguished of modern tyrants. He had not forgotten the injury, he continued, that he attempted to do this country; and whether he or his Minister liked it or not, it was matter entirely immaterial to him (HOWARD). I do not feel disposed to extend this compliment to the Emperor of the French or the Prince Imperial.

The resolution was then passed by a vote of 21 to 19.

At 4:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the House proceeded, as the business in the morning hour, to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States.

Mr. CHANLER addressed the House in criticism of the bill, which, he said, reminded him of the great natural wonder of America—the cataract of Niagara—which was remarkable for its great "roar." The title of this bill was the "roar," while the bill itself was the "fall," and great was the "fall" thereof. [Laughter.] He contended that the question was an international one, and was not to be controlled by any act of Congress. No such act could control a foreign State. The question could only be arranged by treaty, based upon the American interpretation of the right of expatriation and of naturalization. He suggested that an international Congress should be held either in America or in Europe, to amend the public law in the American view of the question; which is that every man has the right to expatriate himself for good cause, and that, after being naturalized abroad, he owed no allegiance to the original Government. The world had moved on since the European and Asiatic principle of public law had been established, and it was desirable that the new principle should be declared by an international Congress. As to the bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, its very first line made a distinction between American citizens. No such distinction existed in law; the naturalized and native-born had exactly equal rights, and Congress was derelict in its duty in allowing any such distinction to be made or seriously considered for a moment. Referring to the right of travel claimed for American citizens by Mr. BANKS, he said that a more absurd proposition had never disgraced a legislative body. Of course they had a right to travel. The question was whether the American people had the pluck to fight for the right to travel. In conclusion he professed his preference for the substitute offered by Mr. JENCKES. The morning hour being on the point of expiring, a few remarks on the same subject were made by Messrs. BOYER and WOODWARD. Mr. BOYER gave notice of his substitute, simply declaring that all naturalized citizens of the United States, in foreign States, are entitled and shall receive from the Government the same protection as is accorded to natural born citizens in like situation and like circumstances, and requiring the President to inform Congress of any contravention of such principle.

The bill then went over until the morning hour of Tuesday next.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, amounting to $33,000,000. It contains a provision for the gradual reduction of the army as follows:

Until the military force is reduced to twenty-five regiments of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry and five regiments of artillery, no new commissions shall be issued in any regiment except to West Point cadets as Second Lieutenants.

The Secretary of War is directed to consolidate the regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the public service and the reduction in the number of officers will permit, until the foregoing minimum is reached.

This provision is not to be construed so as to deprive any officer in commission of whatever promotion may be open to him by the occurrence of vacancies among his superiors in rank. Such promotions, however, are to be always made so as to facilitate and not to obstruct the consolidation of regiments.

Mr. BLAINE explained briefly the items of the bill. The deficiency of last year he attributed to the Indian war, and there was no apprehension of a deficiency for the ensuing year. Gen. GRANT's estimate had been made with the greatest exactness, and with a degree of rigid economy wholly unknown to the army on the peace establishment preceding the war. By the official statement of the Secretary of War, the total expenses of the army for the four years of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration exceeded $86,000,000, making an average of nearly $22,000,000 a year in gold. The army at that time was composed of nineteen regiments in all, so that each regiment cost considerably over $1,000,000 in gold a year. The army at the present was composed of sixty regiments, and the total appropriation required by Gen. GRANT was but $33,000,000 a year in paper money, and making little more than half a million dollars a year to each regiment. In regard to other appropriations for the year, Mr. BLAINE gave a brief recapitulation as follows: For the Navy, $18,000,000, compared with an average annual cost of over $13,000,000 in gold, under Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration. Executive, Legislative and Judicial expenses, $17,000,000. Post Office Department, $4,000,000. Consular and Diplomatic expenses, $1,250,000. Ordnance Department, $3,000,000. West Point Academy, $300,000. Miscellaneous expenses, $14,000,000. Making an aggregate of $90,000,000, compared with $70,000,000, in gold, for the like expenses of the Government during the first year of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration. To these ordinary expenses were to be added $30,000,000 for pensions, $25,000,000 for bounties, and $130,000,000 for interest on the public debt; making an aggregate of expenditure of $275,000,000 for the year. This amount, Mr. BLAINE stated, would be greatly reduced in future years when bounties would not have to be paid; when the army list would be reduced, and the pension list curtailed, as it would rapidly be from various causes.

Mr. ROSS inquired why the expenses of the Government had not been reduced three years ago, and why economy had been postponed till the elections were near at hand, and till the dominant party were seeking a new lease of power?

Mr. BLAINE said he did not propose to enter upon a discussion now. That discussion could be had in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for the 13th of February.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE modified the amendment pending at the adjournment yesterday, by making it read, "and providing further, that no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be paid or applied to the pay or subsistence of any but white cadets. The amendment was rejected by 28 to 70.

Some other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The Committee then took up as a special order the bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of the Government.

The bill having been read at length the Committee rose, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the West Point Academy Appropriation bill.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, who had reported the bill, made an argument against an amendment, adopted by the Committee yesterday, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, striking out the item of $4,000 for the expenses of the Board of Visitors to the Academy. He contended that that item, being based upon a law, and the President being required under that law to appoint a Board of Visitors, it was the duty of Congress to make the appropriation, and he supported his argument by the remark that it would be foolish to deprive the incoming Administration, which would be on the side of loyalty, and the country, of the right to appoint a Board of Visitors to the Military Academy. Speaking of the services of the West Point institution, he said its fame would live as long as the names of GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and THOMAS were cherished by the American people.

Mr. LOGAN, while admitting the claim made on behalf of the Academy, suggested that it had also been the nursing mother of the Lees, Beauregards and the Stuarts.

Mr. WASHBURNE remarked that if he had not been confining his remarks to the regular branch of the army, and if he had touched upon the volunteer branch, he would have paid his colleague (LOGAN) a high compliment. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOGAN protested that he was not fishing for a compliment, but he did not favor the plan of bringing in the names of gentlemen for the purpose of eulogizing them, on a bill that had no reference to them.

The amendment was rejected, and the item restored to the bill.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill was then passed, and the House again went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, who reported the bill, stated some of its principal points. He said that the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year was $20,682,835; the estimate for the next fiscal year as received from the different Departments of the Government amounted to $23,870,032; but the Committee on Appropriations had pruned the amount down to $[illegible],217,000, a reduction of nearly $3,500,000 from the appropriations for the current year, and nearly $6,500,000 from the amount estimated. The sums appropriated in this bill under the various headings were as follows: Legislative, $2,262,924; Public Printing, $1,271,720; Library of Congress, $40,990; Court of Claims, $139,800; Executive Department, $50,922; State Department, $139,700; Treasury Department, $2,830,146; Internal Revenue, $6,000,000; Department of Interior, $720,220; Surveyor-General and clerks, $71,500; War Department, $581,280; Navy Department, $157,898; Post-office Department, $376,680; Department of Agriculture, $156,793; United States Mint and branches, $522,407; Independent Treasury, $290,200; Territorial Governments, $259,500; Judiciary, $1,294,800. Total, $17,217,480.

Mr. WASHBURNE went on to say that the Committee on Appropriations would have all the appropriation bills reported as soon as possible, and he thought that, if the House was diligent, it could have all those bills sent to the Senate before the 1st of April. By sending them to the Senate thus early, he could see no reason why Congress could not get through all its business and adjourn, at furthest, by the middle of May.

A Member—In time for the Chicago Convention.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Yes, in time for the Chicago Convention.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the bill by sections. The first item, for compensation and mileage of Senators, gave rise to a running discussion, involving the question of compensation of Senators and members, the twenty per cent. allowance to Congressional employes, and the general question of economy and extravagance.

Without getting past this item, the Committee rose, and the House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—The Canals—Taxing Brokers—The Constitutional Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1868.

If New-York does not get the railroad relief she needs, it will be rather because members will be in doubt which to choose, than from any lack of projects. A road is noticed to-day by Mr. GENET, for Lexington-avenue. There are already five underground projects before the Senate Committee, besides the Transit, Arcade, two elevateds, and I hear positively of two more undergrounds yet to come, and there is talk besides of a viaduct.

THE CANALS

to-day formed the subject of Senatorial discussion, the occasion being the consideration of a bill in Committee of the Whole, requiring the Attorney-General to institute suits to set aside the contracts alleged to have been made through collusion and fraud a year ago last December. The Constitutional Convention undertook to instruct the late Attorney-General to the same effect, but he did not recognize the right of that body to so instruct him, and therefore did not commence proceedings. It is now proposed to enforce the request of the Convention by an act of the Legislature. If the contractors are as sharp as reputed, the contracts may run out before the bill becomes a law.

TAXING BROKERS.

The law passed in 1866 virtually imposing the auctioneers' tax on sales made by brokers of all kinds, having been declared unconstitutional, a bill to repeal the act was ordered to a third reading in the Senate. It was one of those measures of doubtful propriety stolen through without the real character and objects being discovered, and if I recollect, with a view to the benefit of the man who collected the auctioneers' tax, by increasing his commissions.

IMPEACHING.

The Senate directed its clerk to forward to the Assembly the documentary evidence called for in Mr. JACOB's resolution of yesterday. It is understood that the resolution was the result of a consultation among the leading members of the party in the legislative and executive branches, and that articles of impeachment are to be presented against all those now in office who are implicated in the testimony called for. The man at whom the resolution ostensibly points is Canal Commissioner DORN, but the net was spread for a general haul—perhaps extending to a censure of the Governor for failing to exercise his prerogative, by suspending Auditor BENTON, and bringing him and his associates in the Contracting Board before the Senate. They may fail in this, but they will undoubtedly make a specious and probably strong document for the next campaign. Testimony showing the corruption of officials—brought out and vouched for by their own party friends which those in authority and having the power ignore—when worked up by a partisan committee, for partisan purposes, may be made a powerful weapon for evil to the political supporters of the parties implicated.

THE HOUSE

transacted little of moment, the most of the session being taken up in reading bills a third time. Only one of them was of any importance in the Eastern part of the State. That was the bill prohibiting gas companies in Brooklyn from making a charge for the use of meters. It passed—yeas 87, nays 2.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

determined this evening, by a vote of yeas 10, nays 50, not to adjourn *sine die* on the 14th. The quorum is 81, so that this shows 21 to be lacking to give its vote binding form. As the record stands, its own action is unconstitutional.

KING CAUCUS

is becoming the fashion again. The Democratic leaders evidently don't like the indefinite manner in which some of their followers in the Assembly are slashing around. Two or three of their resolutions of inquiry, and select committees ordered in haste, are being repented of at leisure. It is found that not unfrequently a Democratic cat is comfortably imbedded in what seemed to be a heap of Republican meal, and that cat never likes to be disturbed. So a few caucuses are to be held to drill in the impulsive members, and learn them to ask those higher in standing before they compromise their friends. One of these drill meetings comes off to-night. LEO.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 6.

REPORTS FAVORABLE.

To complete the Wallabout improvement.

To print 500 extra copies of the annual report of the trustees of the Astor Library.

The Assembly joint resolutions taking the initiative for the impeachment of certain canal officials for malfeasance in office, was announced, and on motion of Mr. O'DONNELL were adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. THAYER—To incorporate the Union Foundery Company, of Troy.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To repeal the law authorising the extension of Central-avenue in Westchester County.

The bill ceding to the United States the jurisdiction over David's Island, in the harbor of New-Rochelle, was passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. NICHOLS—Calling upon the Canal Commissioners to report what appropriation is necessary for the improvement of ahe Ohio Basin at Buffalo. Adopted.

By Mr. FOLGER—A resolution requesting the State Engineer to report what repairs are necessary to harbors in Lake —. Adopted.

The bill repealing the act Taxing Sales of Brokers was ordered to a third reading.

The bill directing the Attorney-General to institute legal proceedings against certain canal contracts, alleged to have been procured by fraudulent practices at lettings in December, 1866, was considered at length, after which progress was reported.

Mr. CREAMER gave notice of a bill to fix salaries of members of the New-York Common Council at $4,000, in lieu of all fees and salaries.

Also, a bill incorporating the Depositors Loan Institution in New-York.

Mr. BRADLEY introduced a bill incorporating the Nassau Boat Club at New-York.

Mr. NORTON introduced a bill incorporating the Fire-Proof Warehousing Company.

Also a bill providing for the widening of West-street, in New-York, on the westerly side, from the Battery to Hammond-street.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To facilitate the construction of the Albany and New-York Railroad.

To amend the Military Code.

To amend the charter of the Clinton Liberal Institute.

BILLS PASSED.

To prohibit the gas companies in New-York and Brooklyn from collecting rents on their meters.

To incorporate the Industrial Savings Bank of Newburg.

To incorporate the Sixth-avenue Savings Bank of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PRINCE—To incorporate the People's Safe Deposit Company.

By Mr. TOWER—To amend the charter of the Mechanics' and Traders' Institution, of Brooklyn.

By Mr. IRVING—To regulate the sale of coal in New-York.

By Mr. FREAR—To incorporate the New-York Loaners' Association.

Also, to incorporate the New-York City Dispatch Company.

By Mr. VAN BRUNT—To amend the charter of the National Savings Institution.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To incorporate the Seventeenth Ward Savings Bank.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—To establish the Eighth Ward, in the City of Utica.

By Mr. TORRY—To equalize the rates of transportation and passenger fare on the railroads in this State.

By Mr. SELKREG—To amend section 21 of the General Railroad Law.

By Mr. LOUNSBERRY—To amend the charter of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

By Mr. WILEY—For better protection of health in New-York.

By Mr. TOPLIFF—To facilitate the construction of the Buffalo and Washington Railway.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 6.

Mr. COLAHAN presented a report on licensing of medical practitioners.

The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. ALVORD were laid on the table.

In Committee of the Whole the following sections of the article on official corruption were adopted:

SECTION 1. Any person holding office under or by virtue of the laws of this State, who, except in payment of his legal salary, shall receive fees or perquisites, or consents to receive directly or indirectly anything whatever of value, or of personal advantage, or the promise thereof, for performing or omitting to perform any official act, or with the express or implied understanding that his official action or inaction is to be in some manner or degree rewarded, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be imprisoned in a State Prison for a term of five years, and by a fine not exceeding $5,000, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. Provides that any person offering a bribe, if the same be accepted, shall not be liable to prosecution thereof; but if the same be refused, then the person offering the same shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and made liable to punishment as in section one.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening session of the Convention the following was adopted, which completes the article on official corruption:

SEC. 3. A person charged with receiving a bribe, or with offering or promising a bribe that is rejected, shall be permitted to testify in his own behalf on any civil or criminal prosecution therefor.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

NO. IV.

Hon. John Sherman, Chairman Senate Committee on Finance:

I shall now consider two questions, which involve all that remains of the legal argument, if it deserves the name, against the payment of the Five-twenty bonds in gold or silver coin. These are:

First—Why did Congress except the interest upon the bonds and notes of the United States from the operation of the Legal-tender acts, and make no mention of the principal?

Second—Why was the language used in all former loan bills changed in the act authorizing the *Ten-forties* and the principal of the Ten-forty bonds, in express terms, made payable in gold?

Neither of these questions would require any consideration if those who draw unfavorable inferences from the facts involved would carry their memories back to the Winter of 1861-2, and consider the state of the country, the existing circumstances, and the changes which occurred during the ensuing year.

Until the defeat of Bull Run the country had not been aroused to a consciousness that it was actually in a state of war. True, there was armed rebellion and resistance to the national authority, but Mr. SEWARD had assigned sixty days as the extreme limit of its duration, and the country took his word. The result of the first encounter showed us that we had gravely under-estimated the strength of the enemy and his power of endurance; but even then, few anticipated a protracted contest. The patriotism of the nation was concentrated in a firm and well-nigh unanimous resolve. The rebellion should be put down. Our whole power should be put forth for its overthrow. There was to be no more unseemly haste—the "On to Richmond policy" was to be suspended until we were prepared to go there; and men enough should be raised and material provided to go to Richmond, no matter what obstructions blocked the way. All we wanted was a leader, who would create out of these men and this material an army, and bring it up to that condition of discipline and efficiency which would make it irresistible. In due time Providence furnished us a leader. The young Napoleon appeared to our waiting eyes.

Everything he required was furnished. The 300,000 men were called for, and they came. The North resounded with the note of preparation. The country was one vast camp; its workshops turned out only arms and munitions of war. The products of its fields were changed into military supplies. The day for retreats was passed by; and now the rebellion was to be crushed and peace restored by a single, short, sharp, but effectual campaign!

However ludicrous this sketch may appear, viewed in the light of subsequent events, we all *then* believed it a truthful one. Our expectation that the rebel army would be destroyed, the end of the war reached, and peace restored within six months, appeared infinitely greater to us on the 1st day of January, 1862, than it did on the same day three years later.

Upon this theory the whole legislation of Congress was conducted, down to the time when that body began to have doubts of the military capacity of Gen. McCLELLAN. Previous to January, 1862, the records of Congress and Government will be searched in vain for any act, legislative or Executive, based upon an expected continuance of the war beyond the campaign upon which the army had then entered.

About the time this army began to move across the Potomac (who that saw it will ever forget the spectacle!) the Secretary of the Treasury sent to Congress his Financial Bill for the session. Our daily expenditure was not then much below $2,000,000. If he had contemplated the protraction of the war, even to the end of the year 1862, he would have provided for at least $600,000,000. He did nothing of the kind. He asked for authority to issue $150,000,000 legal-tender notes, (whereof $50,000,000 were to retire the demand notes,) for a temporary loan of $25,000,000, for the temporary issue of certificates of indebtedness and for provisions which would enable him to fund the whole floating debt, present and prospective, into a permanent loan of $500,000,000. These provisions, both the Secretary and Congress thought, would finish the campaign, and with it the war, and pay its expenses.

The interest upon our debt was payable every six months. As we were about to issue legal tender notes, *temporarily*, it would be necessary still to continue our funded debt upon its old basis of coin payment, for every one knew that we could not fund a dollar upon any other. The interest which was semi-annually falling due must be specifically made payable in coin. The principal was governed by other considerations.

It was then regarded as a certainty that the country would return to specie payments within two years at furthest. Why then make any provision at all for the payment in coin of the principal of the new permanent loan? Why change the old form of loan legislation adopted in 1841, and used in every loan act since passed? There was no necessity for it. We had always construed that language as clearly importing an obligation to pay *in coin*. It was our *bona fide* intention to return to coin payments, and to pay the principal of these new bonds in gold or silver. There was no shadow of probability that we should ever desire to pay it in anything else. There was no occasion, then, for changing the language. Such are the reasonable inferences; and *such was the actual fact* in the discussions among the officers of the Treasury during the preparation of the act in question.

But there was another consideration. After the war had been finished, and the country had returned to its former prosperity, and business had resumed its old activity, two or three years would be required to pay up the driblets of the contest, to provide bounties for soldiers and pensions for the widows and orphans; but *then* we should wish to begin to extinguish our funded debt. The bonds would be above par in gold, and it would cost too much to buy them in. Therefore the right to *redeem* the Five-twenties in gold must be preserved, and as five years would certainly bring us round to that time, the principal of the Five-twenties was made redeemable after five years, as every one then understood, in coin.

Now these are the well-known facts of history—very trite to yourself and every one in Congress, or out of it, who then had any connection with our financial legislation. If they were to be proved before a traverse jury the two first witnesses to be called should be the present Chief Justice of the United States and the present Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. I submit that they show, beyond cavil, *why the interest falling due almost presently* was expressly made payable in coin, by the Legal-tender act, while the principal, *neither redeemable, nor payable, until long after we should have returned to specie payments*, was permitted to rest upon the same legal provisions which had made every loan of the United States, issued during the present century, *payable in coin*.

But why was the principal of the Ten-forty bonds by express legislation made payable in coin?

A conclusive answer to this inquiry is suggest by the facts already stated. The Ten-forty act was passed on the 3d of March, 1863. The events of the preceding fourteen months form the most important chapter of our financial history. The Treasury had embarked in the frail vessel of paper currency, and was already far out at sea upon a voyage of which no man could see the end. We had issued $450,000,000 in legal tender notes. We had over $100,000,000 in temporary loans, $140,000,000 of 7-30s, a funded debt of over $400,000,000, with a large amount of fractional currency and certificates of indebtedness under acts authorizing an unlimited issue. The total debt had risen to *twelve hundred millions of dollars*, of which only one-third was funded. The end of the war was prospectively so remote that the 10-40 act itself authorized an increase of the debt of nine hundred millions of dollars; one-third for the fiscal year 1863, (then within about three months of its end,) and $600,000,000 for the next fiscal year. Up to that time we had scarcely made a serious impression on the rebellion. It is not pleasant to recall those dark hours of our financial life, when Secretary CHASE was almost the only man whose confidence in the resources of the country was strong and undiminished. Appeals had been made to the people for men and money, and they had promptly responded. Another and a stronger one must now be made, and the very life of the nation depended upon its success.

In preparing the details of the new financial plan, policy and wisdom required that, while it was made as favorable as was consistent with success for the Government, it should also be made as free as possible from popular objection. Good friends of the country were already beginning to question its ability to pay annually in coin an amount of interest almost equal to our entire debt before the war. A great point with them would be gained if the rate of interest could be reduced one per cent. A return to specie payment must be long delayed. There must be no doubt about *our intention* to pay in coin—a doubt which might *now* be felt by some, but which would not have been thought of when the Five-twenty act of 1862 was passed.

Legal-tender notes had become the common and only currency used in business—the country was already accustomed to them. Commercial transactions were entered upon, and profits and all other contingencies estimated on the currency basis. What was at first adopted as a temporary expedient, must now be adopted as a financial policy, and the Government for a considerable time be carried on through its use. The objection had, in some quarters, been raised against the Five-twenty loan, that it was not in express terms payable in coin, although the repeated declarations of the Secretary and his agents that it *was* so payable had been accepted by the majority of people, both at home and abroad. That objection could be removed from the new loan by the insertion of a single word. Forty years were a long time. There might be other wars and other suspensions of specie payment. If the people would take this loan at all, at so low a rate as five per cent., it was only just to let them know that in any event and under any circumstances the Government would pay it in coin. Even after all the objections were removed, the Ten-forty loan was a failure.

It was in view of these facts that the agents who had negotiated the Five-twenty loan, and were then selling it, suggested that it might promote the sale of the Ten-forties if the principal was, by express words, made payable in coin. Making it thus payable would put an end to all discussion—all question, and, as it would only *affirm* the intention and understanding of Congress and the Treasury, with regard to all our funded debt, there could be no objection to the insertion of the words. They were not intended to give to this loan any new and distinctive character different from the others, but to express in the act, under the new and peculiar circumstances of the time, what had uniformly been understood and *intended* to be *implied*, in all other acts creating long or funded loans. Such is the fair and reasonable inference from the facts as they existed in March, 1863, and proof that such was in point of fact the reason, for this provision could be furnished, in abundant measure, if necessary, by Secretary CHASE, and all others with whom he discussed this feature of the Ten-forty loan.

I have now done with the refutation of the argument which your report has presented against the obligation of the Government to pay the 5-20 bonds in gold. Call it by what name you please, such an argument is *repudiation*—naked repudiation. It is to be sincerely regretted that you should have deemed it necessary to countenance such an argument, even by its presentation, for no matter how guarded the language in which it is couched, the friends of repudiation will read it with satisfaction, and the friends of good faith with regret. It is the old story. No one can touch pitch without being defiled. In morals, it is not permitted, even to consider the reasons which palliate an acknowledged wrong. One who admits the possibility of a justification for such a breach of the national faith, is already half prepared to commit it. The question: "Are these bonds redeemable in legal-tender notes?" is one which ought never to be asked in the halls of Congress. I submit to your candor, whether upon the facts and the evidence it should not be answered by every good citizen, who loves, and honors, and is determined to preserve the good name and the good fame of the Republic, with an indignant negative.

ADIRONDACK.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Further Discussion of the Question by "Historicus."

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: It is the great privilege of nations who enjoy the blessings of free government that the policy of their rulers, whether in domestic or foreign affairs, must ultimately be determined by the public opinion of the people themselves. The question of the relations between England and America does not belong finally to the disposal of any Secretary of State on either side of the Atlantic. It must be decided by the deliberate verdict of the national judgment, formed upon adequate knowledge and mature consideration. When such tremendous issues are at stake, no trouble is superfluous which may tend to the formation of a ripe judgment. The substantial question is: Has Mr. SEWARD demanded that which was obviously unfair, or has Lord STANLEY declined that which was reasonable? Upon the determination of these questions must depend the responsibility for the failure of the settlement of the matters in dispute. I shall therefore, at the risk of exhausting your patience, offer some further observations which bear upon questions on which it so much concerns us to arrive at a just conclusion.

I have already pointed out my grounds for affirming that Mr. SEWARD, on behalf of himself and his Government, is debarred by his own conduct and statements from contending now that at the time of the publication of the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality a state of civil war did not exist in the United States, or from asserting that the assumption by the Government of the United States of the belligerent right of blockade did not impose upon England the situation of neutrals—a situation which we accepted, but did not create. If that be so, then the demand on which the negotiation has gone off was demonstrably unfair and unjust. Before I leave Mr. SEWARD I must call attention to another document that places the matter, if possible, in a clearer light than those I have already cited. On April 19 the President of the United States signed a proclamation of blockade. This was communicated officially by Mr. SEWARD to Lord LYONS on April 27. On that day a further proclamation was issued. On the 29th Lord LYONS had an interview with Mr. SEWARD, in which he sought information as to the manner in which the blockade was to be enforced. He communicated the result of this interview in a dispatch to Lord RUSSELL, dated May 2. On that occasion Mr. SEWARD promised to give Lord LYONS a copy of the instructions issued to the blockading squadron. On May 4, 1861, Lord LYONS writes to Lord RUSSELL:

> "I took measures this morning to remind Mr. SEWARD privately of his promise, and in return I received the following communication from the State Department:
>
> 'The Secretary of the Navy has furnished us with a copy of his instructions about the blockade, but as we have not been able to find a precedent for communicating them to the Ministers of foreign Governments, you must not expect a copy at present. You may, however, be thus informally assured that the blockade will be conducted as strictly according to the recognized rules of PUBLIC LAW, and with as much liberality toward NEUTRALS, as any blockade ever was by a BELLIGERENT.'"—Parliamentary Papers, 1861, Correspondence Respecting Blockade, page 6.

Now, Sir, it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this document. It is no loose phrase incidentally dropped in some casual dispatch. It is the official reply of the Department of State to a request on the part of the English Minister that the American Government would define precisely the respective situations of England and America. Lord LYONS, with the accustomed prudence of that experienced diplomatist, had not in his previous conversation with Mr. SEWARD employed the words "*neutrals*" or "*belligerents*." He had asked what would be the manner in which the blockade was to be enforced on "*foreign nations*." And what is the written answer of Mr. SEWARD? He says: "The blockade is to be enforced according to the recognized rules of PUBLIC LAW." And this is the Minister who now says that it was a "closing of the ports by MUNICIPAL LAW." It is Mr. SEWARD who, on May 4, 1861—nine days before the Queen's proclamation—in a paper drawn up directly *ad hoc*, with the distinct object of defining the situations of the two countries, designates the United States of America as BELLIGERENTS and the English nation as NEUTRALS. He claims for himself the one situation, and he assigns to us the other. It is this Minister who now denounces the Queen's proclamation issued nine days after—which was nothing more nor less than substantially the same thing as his own declaration—as "an act of wrongful intervention, without sanction of the law of nations." And, this document having been handed to the representative of the English nation by Mr. SEWARD himself on the 4th of May, we are required by the same man to submit to arbitration the question whether we owe reparation to America for asserting on the 13th of May that the United States were belligerent and England neutral! In the face of this document I invite any man either in England or America to disprove my assertion that the first man who "baptized" England a *neutral* and America a *belligerent* was Mr. SEWARD himself, the official organ of the United States.

If I continue the examination of Mr. SEWARD's correspondence, it is not for the purpose of achieving a too easy triumph over a politician who makes his statements of fact accommodate themselves to the momentary exigencies of the occasion. Mr. SEWARD is the mouthpiece of the American Government. And we are entitled to say to that Government, "You have no right to come forward and make a demand upon us at one time upon the assertion of one state of facts, and then come and make another demand upon us founded on an exactly opposite statement of the same facts. You shall not demand and obtain from us in 1861 a recognition and submission to your blockade on the averment that there existed an 'open, flagrant, deadly war,' and then turn round upon us in 1867 and demand reparation on the assertion that there was no blockade and no war. There is an old and sound maxim of the law '*allegans contraria non est audiendus*.'" I ask you to submit the following account of the state of affairs in America at the time of and immediately preceding the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality, as given by Mr. SEWARD in the year 1861 and the year 1867, to the judgment of the public opinion of England and America, in order that a just decision may be arrived at whether Mr. SEWARD is entitled to be heard on this subject. It is the more necessary that these citations should be multiplied because I see Lord HOBART suggests that I have "caught Mr. SEWARD tripping" on a single occasion. It is my object to show that not on one occasion, nor in a casual expression, but in his whole conduct and correspondence with Europe in the end of April and the beginning of May, 1861, Mr. SEWARD took precisely the same view of the facts and of the political situation of America as that which led the English Government, on May 13, to issue the Proclamation of Neutrality. And that being so, I say he is not now to be heard when he says that the facts are exactly the opposite of what he then asserted. I have drawn up his statements of 1861 and of 1867 in parallel columns, in order that they may be the more readily compared.

I invite Mr. BEMIS' attention to these parallel passages of what I may call Mr. SEWARD's "Polyglot."

Mr. Seward to Mr. Schurz, the American Minister at Madrid.	*Mr. Seward to Lord Stanley.* JAN. 12, 1867.
APRIL 27, 1861—*i.e.*, 16 days before the Queen's Proclamation. For the first time since the foundations of the Federal Republic were laid with such pious care and consummate wisdom, an insurrection *has developed itself and assumed the organization and attitude of a* SEPARATE POLITICAL POWER. This organization consists of several members of this Union under the name of "The Confederate States of America." That irregular and usurping authority has instituted CIVIL WAR. The Government of the United States, in the first place, indulges no profound apprehension for its safety, even although the Government to which you are accredited and many others of the European Continent should intervene in THIS UNHAPPY CIVIL WAR.	Before the Queen's Proclamation of neutrality, (*i.e.* before May 13, 1861, or *sixteen days after the dispatch* of Mr. SCHURZ,) the disturbance in the United States was merely a *local insurrection. It wanted the name of war to enable it to be a civil war*, and to live endowed as such with maritime and other belligerent rights. Without that authorized name it might die, and *was not expected to live and be a flagrant civil war*, but to perish a mere insurrection. It was, therefore, not without design that the President declined to confer upon the insurrection the pregnant baptismal name of civil war, to the prejudice of the nation whose destiny was in his hands. What the President thus wisely and humanely declined to do, the Queen of Great Britain too promptly performed. *She baptized the slave insurrection within the United States a civil war*, and thus, so far as the British nation and its influence could go, gave it a name to live and flourish and triumph over the American Union. By this proceeding the Queen of Great Britain intervened in the purely domestic and internal affairs of the United States, and derogated from the authority of their Government. *Reference to the events of the time will show that she misunderstood entirely the actual situation.*
The President of the United States has adopted defensive and repressive measures, including the employment of Federal forces by land and by sea, with the establishment of a MARITIME BLOCKADE. [It is to be observed that the President's Proclamation of Blockade of April 19, 1861, states on the face of it that it is declared in pursuance of *the law of nations*.] The revolutionists have opposed to these inevitable measures an ARMY OF INVASION, directed against his capital, and a FORCE OF PRIVATEERS incited to prey on the national commerce, and ultimately, no doubt, on the commerce of the world.	The disturbance being at the time referred to (*i. e.*, May 13, 1861,) officially and legally held by the Government of the United States to be a *local insurrection*, this Government had the right to CLOSE THE PORTS in the States within the scene of insurrection by MUNICIPAL LAW, and to forbid strangers from all intercourse. While as yet the CIVIL WAR WAS UNDEVELOPED, and the INSURGENTS WERE WITHOUT ANY ORGANIZED MILITARY FORCES or Treasury,—long before they PRETENDED TO HAVE A FLAG, OR TO PUT AN ARMED SHIP OR EVEN A MERCHANT VESSEL UPON THE SEA, Her Majesty's Government, acting precipitately, as we have always insisted, proclaimed the insurgents a belligerent Power.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Wood, the American Minister at Copenhagen. MAY 1, 1861. (*i. e.*, 12 *days before the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality.*) It seemed as if the nation would fall into ruins without even putting forth an effort to preserve its integrity. *You could not, therefore, have been surprised at finding on your arrival in Europe that the same impression had obtained there, and that the Union of these States was assumed in European circles to be practically at an end.* For a time loyal citizens occupied themselves with trying how by compromise to avert a Civil War rather than to accept as inevitable an event so unnatural and fearful. *The crisis, however, came at last a few days after your departure from the country.* The insurgents, with *the force gathered through immense preparations* around a fortress in their own locality, opened a terrible fire upon it, &c. [This, of course, is the attack on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861.] This last and most violent pressure reached at once the centre where the elastic force of the national spirit lay concealed. THE GOVERNMENT ACCEPTED THE ISSUE OF CIVIL WAR, and sent forth its appeal to the patriotism of the people. [This alludes to the Proclamation of the President of April 15, 1861, calling out 75,000 men.]	"All these declarations, recitals, warnings and commands are the especial features of Governmental proclamations, (*i. e.*, the 'appeal' spoken of on the other side,) designed to suppress local insurrections, WITHOUT SUFFERING THEM TO ATTAIN THE FORM AND DIMENSIONS OF CIVIL WAR. It was the absolute right of this Government to treat the insurrection in this manner; and, in our opinion, it was not the right of Great Britain by a recognition of insurgents, either as sovereign or belligerent, to defeat the wise and humane measures of the President."

I call particular attention to the last dispatch to the American Minister at Copenhagen, because it fixes in a very precise manner the exact time at which the "American Government accepted the issue of civil war." It is, no doubt, a difficult point to decide the particular point at which insurrection becomes civil war. It is, therefore, highly satisfactory to know on Mr. SEWARD's authority what that actual moment was. He has placed it, as we have seen, at the moment when the President "sent forth his appeal to the patriotism of the people"—*i. e.*, his proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861, calling out 75,000 men, issued immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, and *exactly four weeks before the date of the Queen's proclamation*. And yet that proclamation was precipitate!

It may be asked, What is the meaning of this strange contradiction of language? It is a contradiction certainly impossible to excuse, but the motive of it is not difficult to divine. At the end of April and beginning of May, 1861, the great object of Mr. SEWARD was to induce the European Powers to recognize and respect his blockade. He knew quite well that if he pretended then that there was no war, he would be told by the voice of all Europe that there could be no blockade. He therefore took care to instruct the diplomatic representatives of the United States to justify the blockade by insisting on the urgency and flagrancy of the civil war. But now that he has a different end in view, he denies the blockade, in order that he may dispute the war. He did, indeed, attempt, not *before* but *after* the Queen's Proclamation, to establish "a closing of the ports by municipal law," but he was obliged to abandon the attempt in consequence of the joint remonstrance of England and France. Mr. SEWARD, in his last dispatch, says: "Reference to the events of the time will show that she (*i. e.*, the Queen of England) misunderstood entirely the actual situation." I have referred to the events of the time, and I have taken Mr. SEWARD's own account of them, and, having done so, I will ask, Was it the Queen of England then, or Mr. SEWARD now, who has, shall I say, *misunderstood* entirely the actual situation in May, 1861?

And now, I hope, I may take my leave of Mr. SEWARD; but, before I do so, I will ask this one question: If the English people found that their Foreign Minister was basing a claim and refusing arbitration with America upon the ground of facts which he had himself disproved, would they feel it right or honorable to support him in such a course? I hope not; I believe not. But if this be so, ought America, on the other hand, to commit itself to such a policy as that exhibited in this correspondence of Mr. SEWARD? I appeal to the justice of America against the diplomacy of Mr. SEWARD. I ask—is this what they desire the world to accept as their national conception of fair dealing and of right? Is it possible that the intercourse of civilized nations can be conducted on such a footing?

I now pass to a very different authority from that of Mr. SEWARD—I mean the Supreme Court of the United States—a tribunal which has commanded the respect of every nation where law is honored and justice is revered. The judgment in the blockade cases has been frequently referred to; but in reviewing this subject it will be well it should be carefully considered. It must be remembered that the point raised in the case was whether the captures of neutral vessels were good. This depended on whether there was a legitimate blockade, and this, in turn, depended on whether there was actual war. The Court, therefore, had to determine when the war began, and, consequently, when the blockade took effect. The judgment states:

> "Neutrals have a right to challenge the existence of a blockade *de facto*, and also the authority of the party exercising the right to constitute it. They have the right to enter the ports of a friendly nation for the purposes of trade and commerce, but *are bound to recognize the rights of a belligerent engaged in actual war* to use this mode of coercion. That a blockade *de facto* actually existed, and was formally declared and notified by the President on April 27 and April 30, 1861, is an admitted fact in these cases. The right of prize and capture has its origin in the *jus belli*, and is governed and adjudged under the law of nations. *To legitimate the capture of a neutral vessel or property on the high seas, a war must exist de facto.* * * * *Les us inquire whether, at the time this blockade was instituted*, (mark! not at the time of the captures,) *a state of war existed* which would justify a resort to these means of subduing the hostile force. War has been well defined to be that state in which a nation prosecutes its right by force. The parties belligerent in a public war are independent nations; but it is not necessary, to constitute war, that both parties should be acknowledged as independent nations or sovereign States. *A war may exist where one of the belligerents claims sovereign rights as against the other.* Insurrection against a Government may or may not culminate in an organized rebellion, but a civil war always begins by an insurrection against the lawful authority of the Government. *A civil war is never solemnly declared; it becomes such by its accidents*—the number, power and organization of the persons who originate and carry it on; *when the party in rebellion occupy and hold in a hostile manner a certain portion of territory, have declared their independence, have cut off their allegiance, have organized armies, have commenced hostilities against the former Sovereign, the world acknowledges them as belligerents.* [Which of these circumstances was wanting to justify the English proclamation?] They claim to be in arms to establish their liberty and independence in order to become a sovereign State, while the sovereign party treats them as insurgents and rebels who owe allegiance and who should be punished with death for their treason. * * * As a civil war is never publicly proclaimed *eo nomine* against insurgents, its existence is a fact in our domestic history which the Court is bound to notice and to know. *This greatest of civil wars was not gradually developed by popular commotion, tumultuous assemblies, or local unorganized insurrection. However long may have been its previous conception, it nevertheless sprang forth from the parent brain a Minerva in the full panoply of war. The President was bound to meet it in the shape it presented itself, without waiting for Congress to baptize it with a name; and no name given to it by him or them could change the fact. It is not the less a civil war with belligerent parties in hostile array, because it may be called an 'insurrection' by one side, and the insurgents may be considered as rebels and traitors.* It is not necessary that the independence of the revolted province or State be acknowledged in order to constitute it a party belligerent in a war according to the law of nations. Foreign nations acknowledge it as war by a declaration of neutrality. The condition of neutrality cannot exist unless there be two belligerent parties. * * * *As soon as the news of the attack on Fort Sumter and the organization of a Government by the seceding States assuming to act as belligerents could become known in Europe—to wit, on May 13, 1861—the Queen of England issued her proclamation of neutrality* recognizing hostilities as existing between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America. This was immediately followed by similar declarations or silent acquiescence by other nations. After such an official recognition by the Sovereign, a citizen of a foreign State is estopped to deny the existence of a war with all its consequences as regards neutrals. *They cannot ask a court to affect a technical ignorance of the existence of a war which all the world acknowledges to be the greatest civil war known in the history of the human race, and thus cripple the arm of the Government and paralyze its power by subtle definitions and ingenious sophisms.* The law of nations is also called the law of nature; it is founded on the common consent as well as on the common sense of the world. It contains no such anomalous doctrine as that which the Court are now, for the first time, desired to pronounce, viz., that insurgents who have risen in rebellion against their Sovereign, expelled her courts, established a revolutionary Government, organized armies, and commenced hostilities, are not *enemies* because they are *traitors*, and a war levied on the Government by traitors in order to dismember and destroy it is not a war, because it is an insurrection. Whether the President, in fulfilling his duties as Commander-in-Chief in suppressing an insurrection, has met with such an armed hostile resistance, and a civil war of such alarming proportions *as will compel them to accord to them the character of belligerents*, is a question to be decided by him, and the Court must be governed by the decision and acts of the political department of the Government to which this power was intrusted. He must determine what degree of force the crisis demands. *The proclamation of blockade is itself official and conclusive evidence to the Court that a state of war existed* [when? clearly antecedently to the proclamation] *which demanded and authorized a recourse to such a measure under the circumstances peculiar to the case.*"

Now, Sir, I ask any one who reads this judgment whether it does not appear to have been expressly drawn to shiver to pieces the "subtle definitions and ingenious sophisms" of Mr. SEWARD's recent doctrine of "local insurrection" and "closing of the ports." Clear, vigorous and sound, it tears to tatters the whole fabric of Mr. SEWARD's charge against England. It establishes by impregnable reasoning the following points:

1. That at the date of the issuing of the proclamation of blockade by President LINCOLN on April 19, 1861, there existed in the United States a state of legitimate war, and *a fortiori* on May 13, 1861, at the date of the Queen's proclamation.

2. That the existence of that state of war justified the assumption of belligerent rights at that time on the part of the Northern Government.

3. That the Proclamation of Blockade was to all the world conclusive an official evidence of the existence at that time of war.

4. That that state of war placed the parties and the rest of the world in exactly the same predicament "as if those opposing the Northern Government were foreign enemies invading the land."

5. That foreign nations "are *bound to recognize* the rights of belligerents engaged in actual war"—*i. e.*, to recognize the legality of the assumption of belligerent rights by the North, and, consequently, the reciprocal and indivisible title of the South to exercise the same belligerent rights.

6. That neither the Executive nor the Legislature of the United States could, by giving to the contest any particular name, alter the fact that it was war, and nothing else.

The manner in which this judgment is dealt with by Mr. SEWARD in his recent dispatch is eminently characteristic. He admits that the judgment shows that "it was the opinion of the Courts that a civil war was existing in the United States *when the causes of action arose in those cases on which the Court was adjudicating*." This is *not* what the Court says; it says, a civil war existing *when the proclamation of blockade was issued*—*i. e.*, nearly a month before the Queen's proclamation; a statement which, as we have seen, Mr. SEWARD himself makes elsewhere. But then he says, "he must insist that the Court does not assert or admit that the President's proclamation of blockade *expressly or in form declared or recognized the existence of civil war*." Certainly not; but the Court says what was a good deal more to the purpose, viz., that it did not signify what name the President, or Mr. SEWARD, or Congress, or any else gave it; "no name given to it by him or them could change the fact" that it was war; "it is not less a civil war because it may be called an insurrection." And, lastly, Mr. SEWARD has the courage to say that "the decision of the Supreme Court was based on the Queen's proclamation of neutrality itself, and thus the proclamation defended and the defending opinion of the Court reciprocate each other. No doubt the Court argued—and justly argued—that a subjects of a Government which had issued a proclamation of neutrality could not deny the existence of a war, just as all the rest of the world say that the subjects of a Government which had issued a proclamation of blockade could not deny the existence of a war; but the Court does not base its judgment on the Queen's proclamation as a matter of estoppel. On the contrary, it distinctly implies that the Queen's proclamation of neutrality was issued on just and sufficient grounds, and at a perfectly appropriate period. It says: "As soon as the news of the attack on Fort Sumter (fixing, it will be seen, the commencement of the civil war at exactly the same period adopted by Mr. SEWARD in his letter to Copenhagen,) and the organization of a Government by the seceding States could become known in Europe—*i. e.*, on the 13th of May, 1861, the Queen of England issued her Proclamation of Neutrality." Does the Court say the Queen of England was wrong? On the contrary. Is not the whole argument directed to the point of proving that a state of things had arisen which made it the right thing for her to do?

Sir, I have gone through this matter at a length which I fear will appear tedious; but I will now venture to repeat the inquiry on which my fundamental proposition rests: Is the question whether a state of civil war did exist in the United States before the issue of the Queen's Proclamation of May 13, 1861, a matter upon which any one, either in England or America, is entitled to entertain a reasonable doubt? I have shown what was the conduct of the American Government at the time. I have shown what Mr. SEWARD, the recognized organ of that Government, said at the time when the events were in progress. I have shown what was the considered judgment, after the event and in their own favor, of a court which is not only the supreme judicature of America, but the final judge of its Constitution. If, in the teeth of such admissions, a government is entitled to resuscitate a stale claim, where is to be the end of litigation; if, when you have not only got in writing the confession of your adversary that he has no claim against you, but have, further, a judicial decision in his own country recorded at his instance, which authoritatively disproves his pretension, you are again to submit the same question to arbitration, what subject is left on which you are safe from persecution? I can only say that a nation which, under such circumstances, should voluntarily submit itself to unreasonable vexation would amply deserve the unjust and perpetual oppression which it would infallibly invite.

HISTORICUS.

TEXAS.

Gov. Pease's Reply to Gen. Hancock's Letter—Anticipated Removal of the Governor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sunday, Feb. 2, 1868.

Gov. PEASE, of Texas, has replied to Gen. HANCOCK's letter, (of a recent date,) refusing to order a military commission at Uvalde County, in that State, and directing what action should be taken in the case by the civil authorities. The reply has been received in the papers of Texas. The letter is directed to "Major-Gen. HANCOCK," &c., and in it Gov. PEASE contests his points in the case. It is a long document, and is no doubt intended for campaign purposes. It shows that Gen. HANCOCK's policy in reference to the matter of criminal justice, under the Reconstruction laws, will meet with obstacles by his subordinates, civil and military, who have other interests to serve and partisan objects in question. As this letter was published and distributed while Gen. HANCOCK was absent from headquarters, and was no doubt intended to have an effect upon the elections, which will come off in a few days, it is supposed that Gen. HANCOCK will accept the issue and remove Gov. PEASE.

THE REGISTRY.

Gen. HANCOCK has ordered the registry lists in Texas, as revised, (which revision closed yesterday,) to be immediately published in every county of the State. This shows the number of registered voters. The order is issued to prevent fraud. The registry in this State closed on the 31st ult. Several applications have been made to Gen. HANCOCK to extend the time for the revision of the registry lists, but he has refused to do so, the law specifying five days for that purpose.

THE UVALDE COUNTY AFFAIR.

A reference to the main point in Gen. HANCOCK's letter to Gov. PEASE, may assist your readers in understanding this case. Gov. PEASE requested Gen. HANCOCK to institute a Military Commission for the trial of certain alleged offenders in Uvalde County, Texas. Gen. HANCOCK, seeing no necessity to comply with this request from the statements presented, declined to order the Commission. Gov. PEASE now takes issue with Gen. HANCOCK's decision, and endeavors to show that his reasons for declining to order the Commission, are unfounded under the law. Gov. PEASE maintains that the government of Texas is not a government, as he insists that that was extinguished by Congress. He refers to that portion of the law pronouncing the Governments of the "rebel States" illegal, declares them provisional, and sums up this portion of his argument as follows:

> "I am at a loss to understand how a government, without representation in Congress, and without any militia force, with such limited powers, and thus subject to be further limited and changed at pleasure by the military commander of the district, can with any propriety be called a State Government, organized in subordination to the authority of the Government of the United States and in full exercise of all its proper powers."

The question really is, not whether the State Government of Texas is illegal and provisional, but whether or not the State Government of Texas exists.

The following is Gov. PEASE's letter in full:

REPLY OF GOV. PEASE TO GEN. HANCOCK.

EXECUTIVE OF TEXAS,
AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 17, 1868.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. G. Mitchell, Secretary of Civil Affairs:

SIR: Your letter of the 28th of December, 1867, was received at this office on the 11th inst. I think it my duty to reply to some portions of it, lest my silence should be construed into an acquiescence in the opinions expressed therein in regard to the condition of Texas and the authority of the Civil Provisional Government now existing here.

I dissent entirely from the declaration that "the State Government of Texas, organized in subordination to the authority of the United States, is in the full exercise of all its proper powers." The act of Congress "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," expressly declares in its preamble that no legal State Government or adequate protection of life or property now exists in Texas, and it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said State, until a loyal and republican State Government can be legally established. It then provides that Texas shall be subject to the military authority of the United States, and shall constitute a part of the Fifth Military District. It also directs the President to assign to the command of that district an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority; and makes it the duty of such officer to protect all persons in their rights of person and property; to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders; or, when in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and also declares that interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority, under said act, shall be null and void. This act further provides that, until the people of Texas shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any Government that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same.

The Supplementary act of July 19, 1867, declares it to have been the true intent and meaning of the original act and the Supplementary act of the 23d of March, 1867, that the Government then existing in Texas was not a legal State Government, and that thereafter, said Government, it continued, was to be continued subject in all respects to the military commander of the district, and the paramount authority of Congress.

The reasonable construction of these provisions of the acts of Congress referred to, would seem to be that Texas is placed under a military government, of which the chief officer is the commander of the Fifth Military District; and that whatever civil government there is in Texas, is Provisional only, subject to said military commander and the paramount authority of Congress, and exists only by their sufferance, as a part of the machinery through which the military authority of the United States is exercised.

This construction is supported by the acts of the successive Commanders of the Fifth Military District, and their correspondence with this office from the time the first assumed command, in March, 1867, until quite recently. They have exercised the right of removing and appointing at their pleasure the officers of this civil provisional government, (with the exception of the few that are appointed by the Governor,) and of filling by appointment all vacancies in offices heretofore filled by an election by the people of Texas. They have also, at pleasure, exercised the right to abolish, modify, control and supersede the laws heretofore enacted, as well as the proceedings and judgments of the courts. They have also, at their pleasure, made arrests for violations of the criminal laws. It is true that they have permitted the officers of the civil provisional government, except the Legislature, to perform their duties as prescribed by the laws of Texas, but in subordination to their orders and the laws of the United States.

I am at a loss to understand how a Government without representation in Congress and without any militia force, with such limited powers and thus subject to be further limited and changed at pleasure by the military commander of the district, can with any propriety be called a State Government, organized in subordination to the authority of the Government of the United States and in full exercise of all its proper powers.

I also dissent from the declaration that, "at this time the country is in a state of profound peace." Texas cannot properly be said to be in a state of profound peace. It is true that there no longer exists here any organized resistance to the authority of the United States; but a large majority of the white population who participated in the late rebellion are embittered against the Government by their defeat in arms and loss of their slaves, and yield to it an unwilling obedience only because they feel that they have no means to resist its authority. None of this class has any affection for the Government and very few of them have any respect for it. They regard the legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction as unconstitutional and hostile to their interests, and consider the Government now existing here under the authority of the United States as an usurpation upon their rights. They look upon the enfranchisement of their late slaves and the disfranchisement of a portion of their own class as an act of insult and oppression.

This state of feeling toward the Government and its acts by a large majority of the white population who have heretofore exercised the political power of Texas, combined with the demoralization and impatience of restraint by civil authority that always follow the close of great civil wars, renders it extremely difficult to enforce the criminal laws in those portions of the State which are most densely occupied, and often impossible to do so in those parts of the State which are sparsely settled. A knowledge of this state of affairs induces many to redress their fancied wrongs and grievances by acts of violence.

It is a lamentable fact, that over one hundred cases of homicide have occurred in Texas, within the last twelve months, while not one-tenth of the perpetrators have ever been arrested, and less than one-twentieth of them have been tried.

Within the last few months United States officers and soldiers have been killed while in the discharge of their duties, and in no case have those who committed these offences been tried or punished. In these cases the most strenuous efforts were made by the military authorities to arrest the guilty parties, but without success, although they were well known.

It often happens that, when the civil officers of a county are disposed to do their duty and endeavor to make arrests, they are unable to do so, because they are not properly sustained by the citizens of the county, and when arrests are made, a large portion of the offenders escape from custody, because there are no secure jails for their confinement, and the county authorities have not the means to pay for proper guards. Several cases have come to my knowledge in which sheriffs failed entirely to arrest parties who had been indicted, although they remained in the county for months.

Grand Juries often fail to find indictments when they ought to do so, and Petit Juries as often fail to convict offenders, in cases where the evidence is conclusive. Hence it results that, in many cases, offenders escape punishment, when the magistrates and sheriffs do their duty.

It is by no means charged, that all who took part in the rebellion participate in or approve the many outrages and acts of violence which are perpetrated in Texas without punishment. A large majority disapprove and deplore this state of affairs; few of them, however, give any active aid in the enforcement of the criminal laws.

All good citizens feel and acknowledge that there is but little security for life in Texas beyond what each man's personal character gives him. Many loyal citizens have expressed the opinion that it would have a good effect upon the community if some of the perpetrators of aggravated crimes—like that in Uvalde County, where the difficulty of keeping the prisoners in confinement rendered it highly probable that they would escape; and where the sparseness of the population made it so difficult to procure a jury, that it was considered almost certain that the parties would never be tried by the civil courts—should be brought before a military commission. In this opinion I fully concur, and it was for this reason that I made the recommendation.

The condition of affairs here was much worse before the establishment of the present military government, than it has been since. The fear of arrest by the military authorities and a trial by a military commission has had some effect in deterring lawless men from the commission of crime. But I am constrained to say that since the publication of General Orders No. 40, of 29th November, 1867, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, there has been a perceptible increase of crime and manifestation of hostile feeling toward the Government and its supporters.

It is an unpleasant duty to give such a recital of the condition of the country. But the reports and correspondence on file in the office of the Freedmen's Bureau and of the military commanders in Texas, since the close of the rebellion, will prove the truth of what is stated here.

In my communications with the previous commanders of the Fifth Military District, orally and in writing, I have freely given them my views in regard to the powers of the present civil provisional government of Texas, and also in regard to the condition of affairs here, and the great difficulty and sometimes impossibility of executing the laws for the prevention and punishment of crime and the preservation of the public peace.

If all these matters had been known to the Commanding-General of the Fifth Military District, his surprise might not have been excited that a civil magistrate of Texas, who is desirous to preserve peace and good order, and to give security to person and life, should have applied to him as the chief officer to whom the government of Texas is intrusted by the laws of the United States, to do by military authority what experience has proved cannot be effectually done by the civil officers of Texas, with the limited means and authority with which they are invested by law. I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. M. PEASE.

Admiral Semmes on His Own Exploits—A Card.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

During my recent lecturing tour through Kentucky, I was so constantly moving from place to place that I did not see the Northern papers very regularly, and consequently many of their strictures escaped my eye. Since my return to Memphis I have been informed by my friends of certain coarse and ill-mannered attacks made upon me by the New-York TIMES and other kindred sheets, which, under the control of "Little Villains" and big villains, have been pandering to the taste of their readers. None of these prints have controverted any of the points made in my lectures—these points being unfortunately for them, facts. Instead, they have indulged in personal vituperation, this being the only means left them of gratifying the undying malice which small spirits always feel toward those who have destroyed their property. The TIMES, I understand, for I have not seen the article, became quite merry over the fact stated by me in one of my lectures, that when I captured the California steamer *Ariel* I did not permit the passengers to be despoiled of any portion of their money or personal effects, limiting myself to the capture of the steamer and her freight. While I struck sturdy and heavy blows at the commerce of the enemy, as was my duty, this was my constant practice at sea, and I contrasted, in the lecture referred to by the TIMES, this practice with the shameful robberies perpetrated by SHERMAN and his "bummers" upon the women and children of the South, burning from over their heads the houses which sheltered them from the storm, and robbing them not only of their jewelry, but of their food and clothing. Will the TIMES cease a moment its abusive rhetoric and deny the facts stated by me? If so, I call upon the five hundred passengers whom I captured on board the *Ariel* to contradict it. Will it object to the contrast I have presented of my own conduct upon the sea, where private property is not subject to capture, and the conduct of the vandals I have mentioned upon the land, where private property is not subject to capture? It dare not. It is time, then, that all this senseless clamor about the piracies of the *Alabama* had ceased. Her commission was as legitimate as that of Gen. LEE, and no one but an ass will seek to draw any distinction. A slanderous Northern Press has poisoned the public mind as to the career of my ship, and believing in the fairness of the American people, I design at my leisure, and as opportunity may offer, to present to my countrymen the facts—those stubborn things at which all the Radical pack, Blanche, Tray and Sweetheart, may bark in chorus, but not one tittle of which can they alter. In due time I will lay these facts before the people of New-York, that they may no longer be deceived by such untruthful sheets as the NEW-YORK TIMES.

RAPHAEL SEMMES.

The Proposed Widening of Laurens-Street, and Extension of Fifth-Avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with interest this morning your editorial on the "Opening of New Thoroughfares." Presuming that the question of opening Church-street is settled, we are at liberty to concentrate attention on the other project proposed, to which you refer—that of extending "Fifth-avenue by widening Laurens-street twenty-five feet on its westerly side and running the thoroughfare obliquely through Washington Parade-ground." I agree with you in regard to the necessity for a wide continuous thoroughfare extending from the lower to the upper part of the City, and, with many others, would gladly welcome one such as is needed. But I am not entirely satisfied, as you seem not to be, that the proposition now before the Common Council, to widen Laurens-street, is designed to secure this end. I am afraid there is a mouse in the meal tub.

It will be remembered that a resolution was introduced into the Legislature, last Winter, to widen Laurens-street fifty feet on the westerly side, and extend the street, thus widened, to the Fifth-avenue. But there was a clause in the proposed act forbidding any City railroad to lay tracks in said street; and the act was so drawn that this clause virtually became a prohibitory contract between the holders of property, who should pay the assessments for the street-widening, and the Legislature of the State. That act did not pass. It was not such as the schemers, who have already "gridironed" our City with iron tracks, wanted. It did not give them one more desirable route for the cars.

But this very street, contemplated by the proposed act of Legislature, is the street we need, if we are to have a continuous thoroughfare to accommodate travel at all. It would be the widest and most direct, indeed, the only direct avenue from Harlem River to Barclay-street, and being free from street cars, would give the travel of the City ample accommodations.

Now the proposition before the Common Council is very objectionable, I think, from the fact that it does not seem to embody any design to forbid the occupancy of the proposed widened street by the City railroads. Without an absolute prohibition, I suspect the street would scarcely be opened before we should have tracks laid through the entire length of the new avenue from Harlem River down. If the scheme is to be carried into effect, some one should look to this; and from some discussions already had before the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, I infer that the present promoters of the enterprise are little troubled about the future possibility of such use of the proposed street.

There is another objectionable feature of the proposition as it now stands. It does not contemplate a *continuous wide street*. Fifth-avenue is one hundred feet wide: West Broadway is over ninety feet wide. Why connect them by a narrow thoroughfare only seventy-five feet wide, when it will cost but little more labor to make it the full width, and property-holders can have no more objection to the taking of fifty feet than to the taking of twenty-five feet? Some, I know, have not so much. If we are to have anything, do let us have a wide, unincumbered avenue.

R.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1868.

The Western Union Telegraph Company—A Card.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1868.

The undersigned officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and together constituting its Executive Committee, respectfully beg leave to inform the public that the statements published in the New-York *Herald* of the 5th and 6th of February, instant, to the effect that this Company has proposed to sell its lines and property to the United States Government for sixty millions of dollars, are wholly destitute of truth.

No offer to sell our lines or any of our property for sixty millions, or any other sum, has been made or authorized to be made, directly or indirectly, either to the United States or to any party. Nor has any officer of this Company, or agent thereof, or other person, made or been authorized or requested to make any negotiation, or to do or say anything relating to such sale, or any sale whatever.

In brief, our lines have not been, are not now, and will not hereafter, while entrusted to the management of the undersigned, be offered for sale.

WILLIAM ORTON, President.
B. R. McALPINE, Vice-President.
O. H. PALMER, Sec'y and Treas.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Important Meeting of the Board—Emigration West and South—Report of the Superintendent of the Labor Exchange.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular meeting Wednesday afternoon, all the Commissioners being present. The Secretary read the Labor Exchange semi-monthly report. This report, as did the former ones, set out in tabular form the various nationalities of the applicants for labor, whether these applicants skilled or unskilled, and whether or not able to read or write.

Mr. O'GORMAN said he objected to unnecessary details in the report. It was no part of the duties of the Commission to become statisticians for the country. Such details only as were useful in directing the action of the Board could be of value to it. He did not think it necessary, therefore, that the report should in showing the number of applicants for employment, set forth how many of each nationality were unskilled laborers, how many skilled, or how many of these could or could not read and write. He was not satisfied that any good object was achieved by publishing such figures, and he thought that on the other hand they reflected unfairly upon some nationalities. As statistics such figures were not valuable, as the source was not of that kind which could be safely relied upon for any purpose of generalization. The applicants for labor represented their class more than they did their nationality, and whether they were skilled or unskilled, lettered or unlettered, was no index of the average education of their fellow-countrymen or women, or of either in letters or in labor.

Mr. LOUTREL agreed with Mr. O'GORMAN; he thought such details ought to be discontinued in the report as of no practical value, and that they suggested comparisons between the people of different nationalities which might be prejudicial, which was at variance with the duties as the wishes of the Commission.

Messrs. KAPP and BISSINGER also supported Mr. O'GORMAN's motion to have these figures omitted.

Mr. WINSTON hoped that the figures showing in the gross how many of the applicants for labor were skilled, and how many unskilled would still be given, without any division into nationalities. These figures, he thought, were valuable.

In this view the Commissioners all concurred, and it was so ruled.

The report was then amended.

The applications for employment during the past fourteen days were in all 1,160—males, 718; females, 442. The orders for employes received were 632. The number of emigrants who obtained employment, 480—males, 187; females, 293, being 41¼ per cent. of the applicants. Of the applicants, males, 302 were skilled laborers, 416 unskilled; females, skilled, 69; unskilled, 373. The average monthly wages given to those who obtained employment were—to males, $9 12; to females, $6 50. The Southern engagements made during the fortnight number 68.

The report from which the above more important figures are taken was then received.

Mr. LOUTREL said that, as the Commissioners were aware, the Refuge at Ward's Island was now crowded with able-bodied men and women dependent upon the Board. These, nearly all of whom were able-bodied, were anxious to obtain labor, and willing to work at almost any wages. When upon Ward's Island, a few days since, he was personally appealed to by many of these people, who prayed that the Commissioners would endeavor to obtain them some employment. Many of these were skilled workmen, and of good address and education. It had occurred to him, he said, that the commission might do much to relieve them of this burden by appointing a competent person as special agent to visit the Southern and Western States, report upon the condition of the labor market there, and advance the interests of the emigrants by direct communication with employers. By such a person he believed the desires of the commission could be made known, and the employers and the unemployed brought together in greater number and sooner than by any other means. It behoved the commission to make this appointment if they believed with him that it would work towards the relief of the emigrant, and at the same time of the Board. He offered a resolution to the effect that such an appointment be made.

Mr. WINSTON thought that no good could be done in the South. From private information he learned that the wages now offered there were but half what they were last year. The West, he thought, was the only labor market to be relied upon.

Mr. O'GORMAN supported the resolution, but agreed with Mr. WINSTON that we must look to the West for homes for the emigrants. He thought, however, that a capable agent to travel through the West, as well as the South—thus bringing the Board, through its representative, in immediate relationship with employers there—would prove himself valuable to the Board.

After some further discussion, on motion of Mr. SMITH, the matter was referred to the Ward's Island Committee, to consider and report thereon.

In reply to a question from a Commissioner, Mr. WINSTON, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, said that owing to the heavy expenditures now incurring, and the limited receipts, the Board would have to borrow money or dispose of a portion of its stocks to enable it to pay off its indebtedness, in balances of contracts for the buildings now approaching completion.

Mr. LOUTREL said the value of their reserve fund was now realized. It was just for such an emergency as this one. Although they were reputed wealthy, with a fund of $300,000, another season like this would go far to eat it up. Their new buildings were even now crowded; what if the demand upon them should still further increase? If so, the prospective receipts of the Board would go only a short way in meeting its inevitable expenditures.

A resolution was then passed empowering the Finance Committee to borrow a sufficient sum, or to sell stock to meet the immediate requirements.

The Board then adjourned.

STATISTICS.

Number of emigrants arrived to Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1868	3,936
Number of emigrants arrived since, to Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1868	1,319
Total	5,255
To same date in 1867	7,883

CASH STATEMENTS.

Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1868, $68,650 13; aggregate receipts to Jan. 29, $19,726 76; received since, to Feb. 1, for commutation of Passengers, &c., $2,362 50; total, $90,736 39.

Disbursements, as per previous accounts, to Jan. 29, 1868, $44,966 28; balance in bank, $45,770 11.

The following is the destination of passengers for the month of January, 1868: Arkansas, 3; Alabama, 12; Canada, 71; California, 82; Connecticut, 67; Colorado, 7; Cuba, 2; Delaware, 6; District of Columbia, 8; Florida, 6; Georgia, 14; Illinois, 295; Iowa, 51 Indiana, 82; Kentucky, 26; Kansas, 11; Louisiana, 15; Massachusetts, 170; Maryland, 40; Maine, 7; Michigan, 103; Minnesota, 28; Missouri, 108; Mississippi, 1; New-Hampshire, 2; Nevada, 1; New-York, 2,204; New-Jersey, 287; New-Brunswick, 1; Rhode Island, 37; Ohio, 257; Pennsylvania, 619; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 12; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 37; Wisconsin, 261. Total, 4,938.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. THOMSON, OF THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND.—The steamship *England*, of the National Steamship Company's Line, has been employed in carrying out troops for the Abyssinian expedition. On leaving the vessel, Brig.-Gen. WILBY and the other officers of the expedition were so much pleased with the treatment they had received on board that resolutions were adopted and presented to Capt. THOMSON, stating that the kindness, hospitality, liberality and care for the health and comfort of those on board had been such as they had never before experienced on any vessel. Not a case of sickness occurred on board the *England*, and the health of the troops is better than when they left port.

MASTER STEVEDORES.—A special meeting of the Master Stevedores' Association was held at No. 4 South-street yesterday. The only business transacted was the adjustment of financial accounts.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Friday, the 7th inst.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
1269—Reid et al. vs. Stewart.
1493—Roberts, Surv'r, &c., vs. Fuller et al.
1741—Barton vs. Isaacs et al.
1871—Burnham vs. Walker Valley Oil Co.
2671—Boscher vs. Cohen.
2679—Wooster, &c., vs. Myrick et al.
2685—Wilson et al. vs. Jerome.
2807—Kobbe et al. vs. Trischet et al.
2811—Woodruff et al. vs. Finley et al.
2831—Clarke vs. Behrman.
2863—Cooks vs. Munger et al.
2886—Hersh vs. Towsky et al.
2887—Edson et al. vs. Irwin.
3049—Russell et al. vs. Wadsworth.
3091—Vogt vs. Harnity.
3155—Stuart et al. vs. Edmiston.
3247—Kerr vs. Churchill, impl'd.
3379—Marks et al. vs. Lowenthal.
3385—Gomser et al. vs. All.
3469—Flagg vs. Smith.
3509—Grachy vs. Whitman et al.
3513—Zacharias vs. Volkening.

Nos.
3621—Rockville Nat. B'k vs. Kelly Mfg. Co.
3645—Eighth Nat. B'k vs. Borland et al.
3681—Whalen vs. Isaacs.
3687—Scribner vs. Elmer.
3691—Sherman vs. Havens et al.
3709—Duplex Steel Boiler Mfg. Co. vs. Gordon.
3759—Elsaper et al. vs. Haymans et al.
3801—Parish vs. Dengal.
3819—Platt et al. vs. Post.
3855—Puleston et al. vs. Wilson et al.
3981—Ford et al. vs. Rahter.
4007—Parish vs. Colton.
4015—Richert vs. Gebhardt.
4029—Beal et al. vs. Kerrigan, Jr.
4035—Bennett et al. vs. Price.
4057—Gedney vs. Luthy.
4065—Buckley et al. vs. Broadhead.
4091—Cressy vs. Adams.
4099—Milnor vs. Bracher.
3737—Mills, Jr., ex'r, vs. Rosengarden.
4077—Howell et al. vs. Townsend et al.

Part II.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
2266—Johnson vs. Steele et al.
2304—Snedicker vs. Andrews
2364—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Carson et al.
2612—Field vs. Develin et al.
2640—Kessel vs. Albetes et al.
2682—Harte vs. Brown et al.
2736—Southmayd et al. vs. Selkirk.
2974—Hallgarten vs. Gibson impl'd.
2980—Ely, rec'r., vs. Hewitt
3024—Spalding et al. vs. Thorn.
3026—Harper, Jr., et al. vs. Taylor et al.
3030—Cunningham vs. Reuss
3036—Bates vs. Bunce.
3112—Holmes vs. Preston.
3138—Tremper et al. vs. Murray, impl'd.
3160—Secor et al. vs. Spelman et al.
3176—Ollivett et al. vs. Reed.
3204—Hopkins vs. Parish.
3222—Hausmann vs. Jackson et al.
3230—Minor vs. Knox.
3236—Beers et al. vs. Levy, impl'd, &c.

Nos.
3242—Gallar vs. Gregan.
3272—Mussey vs. Coleman et al.
3418—Mills et al. vs. Ireland.
3470—Stockton et al. vs. Wright et al.
3664—Ross, Jr., vs. Bray.
3704—Andrade et al. vs. Alger.
3716—Colton et al. vs. Atlantic & Pacific R. R. Co.
3784—Garrison, rec'r., vs. Cockroft.
3790—Ross vs. Janeway.
3794—Bracken vs. Janeway.
3796—Newton vs. Baldwin.
3808—Merback vs. Fegler et al.
3814—Milnor vs. Raphael.
3828—Purdy, adm'x., vs. N. Y. & New-Haven R. R. Co.
3842—Cort vs. Clark et al.
3866—Bradey vs. De Lavalette.
3868—Helfrich vs. Janeway.
3872—Johnson &c., vs. Plowman.
3880—Schmidt et al. vs. Goeltz.

Part III.—Held by Hogeboom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
2143—Cohen vs. Rosengardin et al.
2235—Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
2289—Frank vs. George.
2690—McMatry et al. vs. Ransom, imp'd.
2759—Spath vs. Sperry.
2777—Gardner vs. Deutsch et al.
2799—Self vs. O'Neill.
3049—Shears et al. vs. Bates et al.
3063—Spalding vs. Vandeveer, &c.
3167—Alexander et al. vs. Mfg. Mut. Coal Co.
3233—Leaman et al. vs. Leider.
3309—McDonald vs. Wicks et al.
3633—Dalton vs. Coons et al.
3635—Chemical Nat. Bk. of N. Y. vs. Hoppock.
3679—Hamilton vs. Martin et al.
3701—Same vs. Same.
3753—Barnett vs. Winant et al.
3773—Market Nat. Bk. of N. Y. vs. Hoppock et al.
3813—Brown et al. vs. Hodgekin.

Nos.
3867—Kline vs. Janeway.
3869—Houseman et al. vs. Van Praag et al.
3871—Bruce et al. vs. Gordon.
3877—Wellman vs. Sterne, et al.
3881—Ives et al. vs. Hyatt.
3882—Ridley vs. Jones.
3994—Townsend vs. Tutgen.
4010—Jung et al. vs. Mackay.
4016—Hutchinson et al. vs. Levy.
4026—Alvord vs. Kellum,
4028—McDonald vs. Wicks.
4032—Fent et al. vs. Kerrigan, Jr.
4034—Baxter et al. vs. Kerrigan, Jr.
4036—Hall et al. vs. Kerrigan, Jr.
4048—Smith & Rand Powder Co. vs. Bracken.
4060—Holmes et al. vs. Trager et al.
4066—Bagley vs. Phelps.
4078—Stock vs. Sterne.
4098—Ninth Nat. Bk. vs. Levy.
4100—Hilt et al. vs. Hardie.
4112—Cook vs. Fegh et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
119—Woodruff et al. vs. Keiler.
130—Fisk, Jr., et al. vs. Chicago, R. I. and Pac. R. R. Co.
140—In re. Schneider vs. Met. Board of Excise.
141½—Hatch et al. vs. Chicago, R. I. and Pac. R. R. Co.
158—Birdseye vs. Leary.
159—Rothschild vs. Marcus.
16—The Same vs. The Same.
172—Carman, Jr., vs. Moore,
178—In re. Corrigan.
185—Phelps vs. Platt.

Nos.
186—Merritt vs. Haeckaher, Jr., et al.
192—Caldwell et al. vs. Lawton et al.
198—Husted vs. Taylor.
204—Cantrell vs. Phelps.
220—Glowan vs. Glowan et al.
221—The Same vs. The Same
228—Braman vs. Salisbury Mills Man'g Co.
234—Sullivan vs. Sherwin et al.
249—Austin et al. vs. Menage.
266—Day vs. Brown.

All cases from 286 inclusive are put over to third Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3169—Luckey vs. Gannon.
3513—Brice et al. vs. Wear.
3625—Kuhn et al. vs. Stevens.
3547—Wood vs. DeCamp.
3565—Pendril vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
3563—Joseph vs. Jacobs.
3571—Rhodes vs. Beach.
3491—Bayard vs. Sanborn.
3527—Sanger vs. Binninger.

Nos.
3531—Brady vs. Waring.
3587—Coit vs. Clark.
3293—Wyckoff vs. McClintock & Cornwall, Pet. Mining Co.
3565—Starr vs. Potts.
3571—Dunne vs. Richey et al.
3577—Pearsall et al. vs. Collins et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned to Monday next.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
960—Gilmartin vs. Gilmartin.
961—O'Brien vs. Sensohn.
962—Kelly vs. Kerr.
963—National Park Bank vs. Potter.
964—Hall vs. Comstock.
966—Campagmac, et al. vs. Northrup.
967—Ottendorfer vs. The Mayor.
969—Bell vs. McGuern.

Nos.
970—Kehoe vs. Shaw.
971—Mackin vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
972—Stonehill et al. vs. Feeny.
973—Riker et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
974—Francis vs. Bixby.
975—Leany vs. Clark.
976—Allen, Admx. vs. Goodman.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
763—Hall vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
805—Wilmart vs. Frederici.
942—Franklin Mfg. Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.
977—Schmidt vs. Herforth.
978—Henrie vs. Levy.
979—Boriam et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
982—Radegan vs. Cane.

Nos.
984—Carroll vs. Hallgarten.
986—Arnold vs. Bedford.
987—Quanchi vs. Cazassa.
988—McCann vs. McAllister.
989—Cugnard vs. Coudert, Jr.
991—Hurich vs. Monner.
992—Barisford vs. Carroll.
993—Kearney vs. Hart et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
59—Hallett vs. Fields.
61—Summerson vs. The M. Co.
62—Atwood vs. Porter.
63—Hendrick vs. Munz.
64—Whiting vs. Fallon.
65—Byrnes vs. Marvin.
66—Fitzpatrick vs. Elias.
67—Garland vs. Peacock.
68—Dorsey vs. Nellis.
69—Johnson vs. Ashman.
70—Traub vs. Lowenstein.

Nos.
71—O'Shea vs. Kenna.
72—Seymour vs. Hobson.
73—Graham vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
74—Gerke vs. Skehan.
75—Bourdon vs. Weil.
76—Donovan vs. Hartt.
77—Barrity vs. Hartt.
78—Moffatt vs. Hartt.
79—Lafferty vs. Hartt.
80—Churchill vs. Hartt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hacket, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Frank Farrell, Jas. Foster, Geo. H. Gonzales, burglary and grand larceny.

The People vs. Daniel Sullivan, burglary.

The People vs. Thomas P. Jenks, grand larceny.

The People vs. Morris R. Furman, grand larceny.

The People vs. William Forrin, grand larceny.

The People vs. David Brannan, grand larceny.

The People vs. Thomas Hart, assault and battery, felonious.

The People vs. Jeremiah Hargan, assault and battery, felonious.

The People vs. Charles Allen, assault and battery, felonious.

The People vs. Charles Miller, assault and battery, felonious.

The People vs. Geo. W. Tinsdale, Arthur Taggart, cruelty to animals.

The People vs. Edward Costello, cruelty to animals.

The People vs. Thos. Hadden, keeping sailors' boarding-house unlicensed.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6—Harrison vs. Laurent.
78—Husted vs. Sanborn.
81—Gaedeke vs. Fromme.
82—Cammeyer vs. Benton.
85—Ketteham vs. Wick.
86—Coffey vs. Dolan.
86—Orr vs. Brophy.
87—Raleigh vs. Skelly.
88—Bates vs. Wilson.
89—Phillips vs. Campbell.

Nos.
90—Crommy vs. Campbell.
91—O'Neill vs. Sheridan.
92—Smalley vs. Campbell.
93—Rowan vs. Jarvis.
94—Raleigh vs. McCormack.
95—Underhill vs. Mitchell et al.
96—Cavanagh vs. Splane.
98—Kurth vs. Praat.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ADMIRALTY—COLLISION—CHANGE OF SAILING COURSE—HARBOR NAVIGATION.

The Steamer C. Vanderbilt, her tackle, &c., Appellant, vs. Robert H. McKibben.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. The collision in this case occurred between the canal-boat *Canisteo*, one of the tows in charge of the tug *O. C. Hubbard*, and the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, on the morning of the 16th May, 1863, on the west shore of the Hudson River, about opposite the arsenal at Troy. The tug had left with her tow that morning, starting from the upper sidecut at Troy, on the west side of the river, descending along the same 150 or 200 feet from the shore. The *Vanderbilt* was coming up the river on one of her usual trips, and making for the dock on the east side of the river. There had been a considerable freshet in the river, so that the water was some six or eight feet higher than at its usual rate. There appeared to be no difficulty as to sea room for the steamers to pass to the right and east of the descending tow. Upon the proofs, even in an ordinary stage of water, the *Vanderbilt* could easily have passed to the right in going to her dock. Both vessels, however, were in a dense fog at and before they discovered each other, and as it respects the navigation of each, under the circumstances in which they found themselves, very little, if any, exception can be taken. The point pressing upon the steamer is, that she was too far to the west of the channel of the river, and, therefore, out of her proper course. This view was taken by the District Court, and upon it a decree was rendered for the canal-boat. Upon the appeal to the Circuit Court, that Court said: "We are inclined to concur in this result. The west side is the natural and ordinary track for descending vessels, and the *Vanderbilt*, we think, was bound to take notice of this fact, and to have kept nearer to the middle of the river. She had no right to act upon the idea that the descending boat would take that course and expect her to pass to the left or starboard, between her and the west shore. What makes the case more marked in this respect, is the fact that the steamer's dock was on the east shore, some miles above the place of collision." The decree was affirmed.

The claimants appealed to this Court, and here contend that it was clearly proved by those having charge of the wheel and directing her movements, that she was on her usual track. She had crossed Washington bar about 250 feet to the eastward of propellers and other boats lying at the lower side-cut, and was then steered by the compass N. N. E., which was the usual and proper course for her to take after crossing the bar. The rule that steamers, when approaching each other, should pass to the right, does not apply to navigation in harbors, but the vessels entering and leaving are each bound to aid the other in avoiding a collision.

The propeller was in fault in not having sufficient power to navigate the tow, in the then state of the river. There had been a great freshet, raising the river from seven to nine feet, and there was a current of from four to five miles an hour, running down the river. She could not back-tow against the current, and had not sufficient power even to tow her boats against the current. This is the testimony of all the witnesses. It is submitted that, under these circumstances, she had no right to float down the stream, compelling other vessels to get out of the way, and not having the ability to aid them in so doing. The rule as to change of sailing course, contended for by the libelant, would make steamboats, like the *C. Vanderbilt*, insurers of the safety of all other vessels navigating the river. No such rule exists. All the vessels are to be navigated with care, and are chargeable for negligence only.

Chas. Jones for appellant; S. P. Nash for respondent.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

OBJECTIONS TO DISCHARGE.

In the matter of William D. Hill, a bankrupt.—In this case I have examined the written specifications filed on behalf of William S. Preston, a creditor, of the grounds of his opposition to the discharge of the bankrupt. All of them are in proper form to be triable, except those hereinafter mentioned. The one in regard to placing the bankrupt's property in the hands of his wife is too vague and general, unless it means that the bankrupt placed all his property in the hands of his wife. Otherwise, the specification should state what property. The specification in regard to the withholding of his books, papers and documents is too vague and general, unless it is intended to cover all his books, papers and documents; otherwise it should specify which of them. The general charge of fraud against the act is too vague. It should specify the particular fraud. As I understand the specifications, they state that the evidence already taken before the Register shows that the bankrupt has placed his property in the hands of his wife, and has withheld his books, papers and documents, and has been guilty generally of fraud against the act. I shall allow the creditor, if he desires, to amend, within ten days, his specifications in the particulars so held not to be triable. If either party shall desire to take further testimony as to the matters embraced in the specifications, it must be referred under section 38 of the act to Register Gates to take such testimony and report to the court, and when his report comes in either party can bring the case on for hearing on any Saturday on four days' notice to the other party, and to the Clerk. The issues to be tried and decided will be the allegations in the specifications, and, as the bankrupt has taken and subscribed the oath required by section 29 of the act, the burden will be upon the creditor to show that the bankrupt has forfeited his title to a discharge by having done some one of the things specified in section 29 as grounds for withholding a discharge.

EXAMINATION OF A BANKRUPT—ADJOURNMENT.

In the matter of George L. Manson.—In this case the Court in answer to questions certified by the Register decided: 1. That the proceedings upon the order to show cause why the discharge should not be granted, can be on the return day of the order adjourned by reason of the adjournment of the examination of the bankrupt. 2. That the examination of the bankrupt can be adjourned beyond the return day of the order to show cause why the discharge should not be granted. Such adjournment necessarily operates as an enlargement of the time for the examination of the bankrupt. The presumption is that the Register will not grant such adjournment except for good cause shown.

INTERNAL REVENUE—FRAUDS OF DISTILLERS.

The United States vs. 35 Barrels of Distilled Spirits at No. 391 East Ninth-street.—This was an action to forfeit a rectifying establishment. The evidence for the Government showed that on the night of December 2 last Collector Blake went to this place, and heard a pump going. He knocked, and getting admittance, went to the rectifying room, where he found an iron washbowl, from which a tube led down through the side of the building into the yard of a distillery which was in Eighth street. The washbowl had been removed and a hose fitted on, and in this hose he found spirits of 140° in strength. He sent men immediately into the distillery yard. They found that an iron coupling which connected that tube with a waste pipe was removed, and warm spirits were still running from it. The coupling was removed and lay on the ground, with a pair of nippers by it. The distillery was in full blast and there was hose enough found on the premises to reach from the cistern room to this tube—some of the hose seemed to have been freshly cut. The spirits in the cistern room were of the same strength as that found in the hose in the rectifying room.

No defence was interposed and the jury, by direction of the Court, found a verdict against the property.

The United States vs. Six Barrels of Spirits found at No. 393 and 395 East Eighth-street.—This was an action to forfeit the distillery connected with the above-mentioned rectifying establishment.

No defence was interposed and this also was forfeited.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 6.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD AGAIN—ARGUMENT ON THE MOTION TO REMOVE TO A FEDERAL COURT.

James Fisk, Jr., et al., vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, John T. Tracy, Thomas E. Durant, Charles W. Durant, David Dows, David Crawford, Jr., Thomas T. Sturges, Francis H. Tows, N. B. Curtis, Oliver Charlick, Clark Durant, Robert A. Forsyth, Ebenezer Cook and E. W. Dunham—The Same vs. the Same Defendants and the Corn Exchange Bank et al.—Rufus Hatch vs. The Same Company et al.—and Rufus Hatch vs. The Same and Edward W. Dunham.—These four actions were commenced in the Supreme Court of this District, for the purpose of testing the legality of the issue of some 49,000 shares of the Company's stock. A temporary injunction was obtained some time ago by the plaintiffs, a referee to take testimony has been appointed, and one of the witnesses having declined to answer certain questions which were put to him, an application was made by the plaintiffs for an attachment to punish him for contempt of Court. Thus in various ways these already notorious actions have, during the last month, been repeatedly before one branch of the Supreme Court, and we have from time to time published the proceedings as they have occurred. Pending the argument and decision of the several motions named, and also the motion on the part of the plaintiffs to have a receiver appointed, the defendants gave notice of a motion to have the actions transferred from the Court in which they now are to the United States Circuit. The latter motion, after repeated postponement, came on for argument to-day before Judge Cardozo. There was a very strong array of counsel upon either side. For the plaintiffs there appeared Mr. John K. Porter, of Albany, and recently a member of the Court of Appeals; Mr. John E. Burrill, and Messrs. D. D. & D. Field. The defendants were represented by Mr. W. M. Evarts, Ex-Judge William Fullerton, and Mr. Chas. Tracy.

The application for the transfer of these actions from the State to a Federal Court, is made under three separate and distinct acts of Congress. It was termed by some of the counsel as a three-fold application, or an application in a three-fold form. 1st. Under the act of 1789; 2d, under the act of 1866, and 3d, under the act of 1867. One point sought to be proved is, that the Railroad Company is a foreign corporation. Defendants insist that it is such; that it was incorporated by the Legislature of Illinois and Iowa, and that whatever vitality or existence it has as a corporation is derived from the statutes of those States. Another important question raised is, where is the residence of Mr. Tracy, the President of the Company? Is it in Chicago or New-York? The place of residence of the plaintiffs as well as that of the defendants becomes important in view of some of the provisions of the acts of Congress in pursuance of which the motion to transfer the actions, is made.

Mr. Dudley Field, in behalf of the plaintiffs, Fisk & Belden, read affidavits to show that neither of them are residents of this State. It appears that one of them resides in Boston and the other in the State of Connecticut. On the part of the plaintiff, Hatch, affidavits were read to the effect that the consolidation whereby the present corporation was created was effected in this City; that the greater portion of the officers of the Company are residents of New-York; that the whole management is carried on here; that the funds of the corporation, except those necessary to defray the running expenses of the road, are kept here; also, that the books of the Company are kept in this City; that President Tracy has spent nearly all his time here since 1866; that during the years 1866 and 1867, he has neither voted nor paid income nor personal tax in Chicago, where he claims his residence is, and has been for several years last past. Affidavits of men who have examined the registry poll-list and tax books of Chicago tend to prove that he has not recently voted or paid taxes in that city.

On the other hand an affidavit of President Tracy was read, in which he swears positively that he is a resident of Chicago; that his name was registered there as a voter, and that he would have voted except for the fact that he was temporarily absent from the city at the time of the election; that he never has been, and does not intend to be, a resident of this State; that he has paid income tax in Chicago, &c. To contradict this, the other side produce affidavits to show that he is a single man; that he has his horses and carriage here; his only place of business is here; and that he goes to Illinois only occasionally, and then for a short time.

Mr. Fullerton, for the defendants, opened the argument in behalf of the motion to transfer the actions to the Federal Court. After citing the Constitution (article 3, section 2,) as to the judicial power of the United States—that it shall extend to controversies between citizens of different States, &c.—he said this provision was designed to protect the citizen of each State from any injustice attempted against him by prejudice or partiality in any other State. It is a power of the utmost importance; its enactment in the fundamental law for this great federal object entitles it to the utmost respect. No State Court can lawfully disregard it. It will be seen that, so far as the constitutional power of the Federal Government is in question, it is enough that a controversy exists between citizens of different States. It remained for Congress to determine by detailed legislation the extent to which this jurisdiction should be exercised. Any "controversy between citizens of different States" without qualification is declared by the Constitution to be susceptible of being drawn within the Federal jurisdiction. From this it is plainly deducible that no incidental circumstance attending upon such controversy can defeat the exercise of that power. The fact that a citizen of New-Jersey is sued along with a citizen of Pennsylvania by a citizen of Pennsylvania, would not deprive the citizen of New-Jersey of his constitutional privilege if Congress saw fit to accord it to him. This must be obvious, else the Constitution might be set at naught. A plaintiff may always include whomsoever he pleases as defendants, and on showing a cause of action against any one of them at the trial, may succeed against him. It would then be too late to remove the cause. The judicial power of the United States cannot be thus evaded. And even where one of the defendants is a necessary party, and a citizen of the same State with the plaintiff, still the right of his co-defendant to the protection of the Federal judiciary must be enforced, if Congress see fit to allow it. Where a suit in a State Court is brought by a plaintiff, who is a citizen of that State, against a citizen of another State, and such plaintiff necessarily includes, as a co-defendant, a citizen of his own State, who is an indispensable party to the suit, without whose presence an effectual and binding judgment cannot be obtained against the first-mentioned defendant, it may possibly be that such first-named defendant is not authorized to obtain a removal into the Federal Court under the 12th section of the Judiciary act. But, if so, it is not because of any want of constitutional capacity in the Federal judiciary, but merely because, on a just interpretation of the Judiciary act, Congress should be considered as not having provided for the case. In the present case the only real substantial or necessary defendant is the corporation. The object is to compel it to recall the new issue and return the price to the purchasers. The other parties are its directors and officers, its agents and creditors. Nothing is clearer than that a preliminary or final injunction or mandate, issued against the corporation by its corporate name, would bind its officers and agents, though not parties. Nothing is clearer than that a receiver of its funds would have the right to receive its moneys from its agents and creditors. This is distinctly ruled in People *vs.* Sturtevant, 5 Seld., 277. Consequently, without going a step further, the right to remove according to the petition is manifest.

In 1866 this right of removal was greatly extended beyond what was allowed under the twelfth section of the original Judiciary act. The act of 1866 specially provided for the case of a defendant being a citizen of another State, desiring to remove his case from a State Court into the Federal Court, who is by the plaintiff's act yoked with another defendant, such co-defendant being a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought. It gives such a case the right of removal. Under the first category presented by the act of 1866, the right of removal entitles the privileged defendant to remove the cause even though the co-defendants, who are necessary parties, be included, provided the suit is "for the purpose of restraining or enjoining him." That is the precise purpose of the actions now sought to be removed. The object is to restrain the corporation from recognizing the new 49,000 shares of stock, and from employing the proceeds thereof in the extension of its road west from Des Moines. The act on the same general subject, passed March 27, 1867, on condition that a certain affidavit be made, gives the right of removal to the citizen of another State in terms as comprehensive as the Constitution itself, provided any of the parties opposed to him, whether as plaintiffs or defendants, be a citizen of the State in which the action is pending. The operative words are as follows: "Where a suit is now pending, or may hereafter be brought in any State Court, in which there is a controversy between a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought and a citizen of another State." (14 U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 559.) Again, Fisk & Belden are citizens of the State of New-York, within the true intent and meaning of the Constitution and acts of Congress. There is no such thing as a citizen of a particular State, within the most enlarged and general import of the word citizen. All citizens are citizens of the United States. Some are so by birth, others by naturalization. No one is ever admitted to citizenship of a particular State. Citizen of a particular State is only a brief mode of describing a citizen of the United States who resides in, or is a resident of, the State referred to. The word citizen was necessarily employed in contradistinction to the *aliens* referred to in the same portions of the Constitution and the Judiciary acts. Hence the short phrase, citizen of a particular State. Unless understood in this way, the Constitution and the other acts of Congress might well be pronounced faulty in composition.

Mr. Burrill, in behalf of the plaintiffs, followed, and gave at great length the reasons why they opposed the motion to transfer the cause to the Federal Court. He said it was an application on the part of the defendants, the railroad company and John T. Tracy the President, to remove the cause—not merely the action as to those two defendants, but the entire action—to the United States Circuit Court, on the ground that the corporation and Tracy are citizens of Illinois, and on the further ground that from prejudice and local influence they will not be able to obtain justice in the State Court. The petitioners, conscious of the difficulty which they would meet, and feeling the force of the objection which they knew would be made, that the application, if granted, would require a severance of the action, have made an allegation in the petition "that the suit is one which has been instituted to restrain and enjoin the petitioners, and that it is one in which a final determination can be had without the presence of the other defendants." While, therefore, the petition asks that the entire action be removed, the counsel knowing that the action could not be removed, so far as respects the defendants who are citizens of this State, by the last allegation just referred to, desired to prove that the action can be severed, and that the United States Court can do full justice to all parties in that part of the action which may be transferred to their Court, and that the State Court can do full justice to all parties in that part of the action which may be left in it. The application is made under the Judiciary act of 1789, (1 Conklin, Tr. 26); the act of July 27, 1866, (14 U. S. Statutes at large,) and the act of March 2, 1867. (14 ib., pp. 558-9.) Counsel contended: First—That it has been repeatedly decided that a cause will not be transferred from the State Court to the United States Circuit Court which could not originally have been brought there, and of which the latter could not entertain jurisdiction. (Conklin, Tr. 177.) And it has been further decided that an action in the State Court will not be removed to the Federal Court even where the parties are citizens of different States, and are therefore within the letter of the act of 1789, if it be manifest that, although the Circuit Court might have jurisdiction of the cause when transferred, still from the nature of the controversy substantial and full justice could not be done between the parties. Second—The jurisdiction of the Federal Courts is limited to "actions between citizens of different States," and it is well settled that the Circuit Court has no jurisdiction of actions in which citizens of different States are parties, unless all the parties plaintiff are citizens of the State in which the action is brought, and all the defendants are citizens of some other State; and if it appears that any one of the defendants, who is a substantial and not a merely formal party, is a citizen of the State in which the action is brought, the Federal Courts have no jurisdiction. (Conklin, Tr., 152.) Third—The right of removal of the cause under the act of 1789 depends on the truth of the allegations, that the Corporation and Tracy are citizens of Illinois. Tracy is not a citizen of Illinois, but is a citizen of New-York. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, although it derives its existence from the laws of Illinois and Iowa, still has, under the circumstances set forth in the affidavits, so far submitted itself to the jurisdiction of the State of New-York, as to preclude it from claiming that it is a mere citizen of Illinois and Iowa, and not a citizen of the State of New-York. Fourth—It is well settled that a corporation cannot be sued in the Federal Courts, which is foreign to the State in which the action was commenced. Fifth—The application under the act of 1789 should also be denied, on the ground that the defendants have appeared in the action. Sixth—The act of July 27, 1866, is virtually repealed by the act of March 2, 1867, because the latter act amended the provisions of the former in regard to the cases in which, and circumstances under which, a removal of the cause may be had. The language of the last-mentioned act is that the act of July 27, 1866, be, and the same is hereby amended, as follows: and then it proceeds to declare in what suits, and on the application of what parties, a removal may be made, and at the end is a clause that all the provisions of the act to which this is amendatory respecting any bail, attachment, &c., shall apply with like force and effect in all respects to similar matters, &c., in the suits for which this act provides. The amended act takes the place of the original act. Seventh—But even if the act of July 27, 1866, be deemed in force and operation, still the application should be denied. Eighth—The defendants are not entitled to a removal under the act of March 2, 1867. The act applies only to actions between the citizen of the State where the action is pending and the citizen of another State.

The act of 1867, while it is confined to suits of the above description, is more comprehensive than previous statutes, because it extends the right of removal to both the plaintiff and defendant, and authorizes the removal to be made at any time before trial or final hearing. It, however, contains the conditions which are found in the previous statutes on this subject, viz.: 1. That the suits be between citizens of different States; and, 2. That the matter in dispute exceed the amount of five hundred dollars. And, of course, the decisions heretofore made in reference to these two conditional provisions are applicable. Ninth—The application should be denied, (no matter under which act it be made,) for the reason that the matter in dispute in this action does not exceed the sum of $500, exclusive of costs. Tenth—As the facts on which the petitioners claim to be entitled to a removal are controverted, if there is any doubt in regard thereto, they should be tried by a reference.

At the conclusion of Mr. Burrill's argument the Court adjourned to 11 A. M., Friday, (to-day) when Mr. Evarts will be heard on the part of the defendants; and Mr. John K. Porter for the plaintiffs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 6.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Patrick Lynch vs. Robert H. Marshall.—Plaintiff in this action complains that on the 27th of September last, while he was employed by the Street Commissioner as foreman, in removing earth from the upper portion of Ninth-avenue, to fill up a side street, he was arrested at the instigation of defendant and taken to the Station-house, where defendant preferred a charge against him of stealing gravel, and had him committed to a cell where he was imprisoned for five or ten minutes and then released. He asks $2,000 damages. The defence is a general denial and an allegation that the plaintiff was wrongfully on defendant's property, and acting without authority. The jury gave a verdict of $35 for plaintiff.

Jas. G. White for plaintiff; Whitbeck and Wandell for defendant.

In the case Joseph Tyler *vs.* The Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, reported yesterday, the jury this morning returned a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for $3,719.

No Court will be held in Part II. to-morrow, (Friday,) on account of the illness of Judge McCunn.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

ASSAULT BY SHOOTING.

Bernard Mullen vs. John Rice.—This was an action for damages for an assault alleged to have been committed by defendant upon plaintiff on the 19th of April, 1866, in the liquor-store of defendant, on which occasion defendant discharged a loaded pistol at plaintiff, the ball passing through his cap and grazing his head, thereby inflicting permanent injury, for which he claims $5,000 damages.

The defence was that plaintiff and another man came into the store drunk; that plaintiff had several times previously threatened the life of defendant; that defendant ordered plaintiff out of the store, and he refused to go; that he drew a pistol out to frighten him, when it went off accidentally.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at $1,500.

Eager and Fowler for plaintiff; S. H. Stuart for defendant.

Martha B. Carnes vs. Geo. W. Platt.—In this case, which was an action for ejectment, previously reported, the jury, this morning, returned a sealed verdict for the defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 6.

By Judge Barnard.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Snow et al. *vs.* Goelet; Dearborn et al. *vs.* Jones; The Same *vs.* Ogden; Merchant et al *vs.* Laztin; Cromwell *vs.* Lorton.

Wells *vs.* Wells; default opened and issues referred to hear and determine.

Smith *vs.* McLoughlin. In the matter of the Society of the New-York Hospital *vs.* John Pickersgill; order granted. Murphy *vs.* The Exchange Fire Insurance Company.

Lindaun *vs.* The Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York; motion granted, and reference ordered to hear, &c.

Trimm et al. *vs.* Sarah A. Marsh et al.; order granted confirming the interlocutory judgment, &c.

Bucks *vs.* Cassel et al., and Weston *vs.* Leonard; motions granted.

John Percy *vs.* James Woods; motion granted as to the third cause of action.

Ameling et al. *vs.* Federal Oil and Coal Company; order granted.

Redmond *vs.* Elmer et al.; see papers.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Prentiss et al. *vs.* Sturges.

The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company *vs.* Garniss, &c.

Schmidt *vs.* Henry Donnelly et al. *vs.* McDermott.

By Judge Cardozo.

Park *vs.* Park; pleadings wanted.

Osgood et al. *vs.* Wells et al.; motion denied.

Hopkins et al. *vs.* Jones; motion denied; costs to abide the event.

Eckland et al. *vs.* Klein et al.: motion granted without costs.

Simon et al. *vs.* Cohn; motion denied; costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 6.

By Judge Barbour.

Beers *vs.* Hendrickson et al; findings of fact, &c., settled; papers in Clerk's office.

By Judge Jones.

Shotnell *vs.* Putnam et al.; prisoner discharged from custody.

Janenay *vs.* Garniss, Executor, &c.; motion granted.

Mary A. Amory *vs.* Wm. H. Amory; motion granted and referee appointed.

Randolph, by Guardian, *vs.* Aldinger; motion granted.

Bendall et al. *vs.* Miner; motion granted without costs.

Gardner *vs.* Kerr; motion appointing assignee granted.

Parker *vs.* Godkin; motion granted.

Curren *vs.* Melville; motion granted.

Kilpatrick *vs.* Starr; motion granted.

Rutherford *vs.* Nimmons et al.; extra allowance of $250 granted.

Routh *vs.* Zerboin; motion granted.

Johnson *vs.* Mulvy; motion granted.

Bouton et al. *vs.* Spratt; motion granted, without costs.

Ackers *vs.* Thorburn; motion for commission granted.

Quinn, Administrator, &c., *vs.* Lloyd; extra allowance of $30 granted.

Janeway *vs.* Garniss; case settled; memorandum with clerk.

Same *vs.* Same; findings of fact and law corrected. (See memorandum with clerk.)

Whitaker *vs.* The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company; order signed; papers on file in clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 6.

By Judge Barrett.

Wilmurt *vs.* Frederic; motion denied with $10 costs, without prejudice to a motion to stay proceedings.

Pomeroy *vs.* Douglass; motion granted only as to the witnesses who are out of the State, and without a stay.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar embraced the following cases: Petit larceny, 13; assault and battery, 12; defrauding hotel-keepers, 4; violation of Corporation ordinance, 2; cruelty to animals, 1. There were twenty-two convicted, of whom five were sent to the Penitentiary for terms ranging from two to four months, four committed to the City Prison, three to the House of Refuge, four fined, and in six cases sentence was suspended. There were four acquittals and six cases continued.

BLOCKADING THE STREET.

Charles Richards, a truckman, was arraigned for a violation of a Corporation ordinance, and the evidence showed that he had stopped his truck in the middle of the street in front of No. 65 Beach-street, and had there unloaded twelve bales of cotton, thus impeding all travel for the time. In passing sentence Justice Kelly remarked that there must certainly be some limit to the extent to which the merchants are entitled to use the streets, but in consideration of the fact that the street had been already blockaded by the merchants on the opposite side, thus greatly inconveniencing the prisoner in the unloading of his cotton, he should only fine him $5.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

William Kalligan was shown by the evidence to have been endeavoring to make a "poor, old, decrepit horse," pull sixteen large bags of barley, the whip being the chief argument used with the animal, and liberally applied. A passing truck was called, and half the load transferred, but even then the powers of the horse were overtasked. Kalligan was fined $5 and committed to the City Prison for three days.

THE CHATHAM STREET OUTRAGE.

George Smith, of No. 19 Hamilton-street, was arraigned upon the complaint of Sophia Stancke, of No. 69 Forsyth-street, who alleged in her complaint before the Police Court, that on the 15th of January she had been indecently assaulted in a gilt jewelry store in Chatham-street. The complainant not being able to identify the prisoner positively as her assailant, and he offering testimony that at the time of the occurrence he was on the opposite side of the street, Smith was acquitted.

TEA AND WHISKY.

Delia Larkin, living at No. 108 Allen-street, is inclined to *embonpoint*, and is of decided convictions. She took the stand to swear that her dress had been stolen from her room by Sarah Hamilton, a trembling, comely blonde, who was nervously clutching the prisoner's rail. Delia flourished until the cross-examination came, and her condition as to her sobriety at the date of the theft was inquired into. First she confessed to tea, and after much questioning to twenty or thirty cents' worth of whisky, which finally, by much labor of counsel, became a bottle full. Finally, by the same process it was discovered that beer had been mingled with the tea and whisky, and that Delia had been drunk on the day of the robbery. Unfortunately for the prisoner, however, a witness came who had seen her leaving the house with the dress in her possession, and upon this evidence Sarah was convicted. Sentence was suspended, and she was remanded until Saturday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 6, 1868.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111⅝	700	Pacific Mail	111
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅝	100	do	111
7,500	do....Small	111⅝	100	do....b30	110¾
58,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅜	25	do	111⅞
2,000	do	111⅝	100	do...2d call b30	109⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	108¾	300	Mariposa	8½
2,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109	400	Atlantic Mail	95
10,000	do	109	100	do	96¼
2,500	do	110	50	Del. & Hud. C.	149
4,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	107½	150	Adams Ex. Co.	72¾
10,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	104⅜	100	do....2d call	73¼
2,500	do	104½	10	Amer. Ex.	68
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series.small	107⅜	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	42¼
4,000	do	107⅜	200	Mer. U. Ex.	34¼
10,000	do 3d series	107⅜	100	do	34¾
2,000	N. Y. State Bounty Loan R.	100⅛	200	do....2d call	34¼
4,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60¼	100	do	35¼
4,000	do....2d call	60⅜	100	N. Y. Cen. R. ...s30	127¾
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex-c	63¾	400	do	127
2,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c	50¼	100	do	126⅞
24,000	Missouri St. 6s	92⅞	350	do	127⅛
10,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. Issue	92	200	do	127¼
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93¾	1300	do....b30	127⅞
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	104	500	do	127⅜
10,000	Erie 1st M.	101	500	do....b30	127⅜
1,200	B. N. Y. & E. 1st m.	102	100	do	127
10,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s	110	100	H. & St. J. R. ...b30	69
4,000	do	110	200	do	72¾
10,000	do	110	100	Erie R.	72¾
1,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	81	2000	do	73
1,000	Chic. & N. W. S. F. Bds.	85	1400	do....b10	73⅛
5,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	103	100	do....2d call b10	73¾
1,000	T. & W. 1st Ex.	90	1000	Reading R.	94¼
10,000	Gr. West. 2d M.	72½	400	do	94⅛
1,000	do	72¾	800	do	93¾
10,000	do	72⅞	50	Mich. Cen.	112¾
1,000	At. & G. W. 1st M.	88	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	88½
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st. b60	94½	100	do....2d call	88¾
1,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	74½	200	Clev. & Pitts.	95⅝
12,000	C. & G. E. 1st M.	74¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74¾
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	92¼	100	do	74½
			100	Clev. & Tol.	111
			200	do....2d call	111½
1,000	Peninsula 1st M.	86	100	Long Island R.	45
40	Ocean Bank	83	100	Chic. & R. I.	97½
20	Manuf. Mer. Bank	102	100	do	97⅝
25	Bank of Commerce	115	100	do....2d call	97¾
20	Fourth National	103	50	M. & P. D. C. 1st P 2 d	99
32	Merchants' Ex.	114½	100	M. & St. P.	48¼
20	Gallatin N. B.	110	100	do	48½
100	Canton Co.	57	100	do....2d call	48¼
100	do	57⅝	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65
100	do	57¾	400	Tol., W. & W.	46
100	do....b10	57⅝	100	do	46¼
100	do....2d call c	57⅝	100	do	46½
400	West. U. Tel.	35⅛	100	New-Jersey Cen. R.	115
10	Quick. Min.	25	100	P., Ft. W. & C. ...s30	101
100	do....2d call	25	100	do	101⅛
2000	O. & Miss. R.	31⅝	100	do	101¼
400	do	32	100	Chi. & Alton, Pf.	133
200	do....b10	32	11	Chi. & Mill. R.	72
100	do....2d call	31¾	200	N. Y. Guano	12½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	111¾	400	Erie R.	73⅛
275,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111¼	1250	do	73⅜
500	do....Small	111¼	25	Erie R. Pf.	80
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	109	100	do	80⅛
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue	107¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.	146
25,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	104½	800	Reading R.	94¼
50,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s 2d series	107¾	200	do	94⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60¼	300	do....b30	94⅝
1,000	Kentucky 6s	95	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅝
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x c	64	500	do	91
13,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93¾	5	Mich. Cen. R.	113¼
2,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	73½	100	Mil. & St. P.	48⅞
300	West. U. Tel.	35⅝	100	do	48⅝
300	Pacific Mail	110⅞	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74¾
300	At. Mail	95⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	133
100	do	95¼	200	Ohio & R. I. R.	98⅜
200	Wells Fargo Ex.	42⅜	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	128	100	do	65⅝
700	do	128⅛	500	do....b30	65⅜
61	do....s20	127⅞	700	P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅝
400	Mer. U. Ex.	34	500	Ohio & M. R.	32⅜
100	do	34⅝	200	do	32⅛
200	Mar. & C. 1st Pf.	25	100	Chic. & Alt.	134¾
			100	Rens. & Sar. R.	80¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Canton Co....b10	57⅝	100	Hudson R.	146
100	do....b10	58	100	Reading R.	94¼
100	do	57⅝	400	Tol., W. & W.	46
100	Cum. Coal	36⅜	400	P., F. W. & C.	101⅝
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	42	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65¼
	do	41⅞	400	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅞
300	Adams Ex.	71⅞	200	do....c	31⅞
100	do	71⅞	200	do....s15	31¾
500	Mer. U. Ex.	33⅞	400	do....c	31⅝
200	do	34	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	90⅝
800	Pac. Mail	111⅞	100	do	90½
1200	do	111⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	95⅞
500	do....s30	111	200	do	95¾
200	do....c	111⅞	500	do	95⅞
200	do	111⅞	300	Cl. & Tol.	110⅞
300	Atlantic Mail	96	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	98
100	do	96⅜	200	do	98⅛
100	do	96⅜	100	do	98
800	West. U. Tel.	35⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	60
1300	N. Y. Cen....x-d	126⅞	1500	do	59⅞
3100	Erie R.	73⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74⅛
1000	do....s30	73⅛	500	do	73⅞
200	do....b3	73⅛	100	do	73⅞
800	Erie R. Pf.	79	200	do	73⅞
200	do	79⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

600	Canton Co.	57⅜	1200	Erie R.	73⅛
200	Mer. U. Ex.	34¼	400	do	73¼
100	do	34⅛	100	do....s10	73⅜
400	do	34	300	do....b3	73⅜
100	do....b10	34	100	Erie R. Pf.	80
100	do	33⅞	500	Reading R. ...s15	94½
100	do	33¾	200	M. & St. P. R.	48¾
50	Am. Ex. Co.	69	100	P. F. W. & C.	101⅛
20	do	69¼	100	do	101⅜
20	do	69½	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅞
160	do	69¼	400	M. S. & N. I.	91
100	Adams Ex. Co.	74	200	Clev. & Pitts R.	96
300	Pacific Mail	109⅞	500	Clev. & Tol.	111⅞
200	do....b3	109½	300	do	111⅛
100	do	109¼	100	C., R. I. & P.	98¼
100	do....s60	109⅝	100	do	98⅜
300	West. U. Tel.	35⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	60
100	do....b3	35⅝	1200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74
500	N. Y. Cen....x d	127⅜			
200	do....b3	127⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co.	58	300	P., F. W. & Ch.	102⅜
100	do	58⅛	200	do	102⅜
200	Cumberland Coal	36⅛	100	do....b10	102¼
400	Mer. Union Ex.	34⅞	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅛
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	74	500	M. So. & N. I. R.	91⅝
100	Adams Ex. Co.	74⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	96½
600	Atlantic Mail	96	100	do	96⅝
200	W. U. Tel.	35⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol.	111⅞
600	N. Y. Cent....x-d	128	600	Chic. R. I. & P.	98⅛
2100	Erie R.	73⅛	200	do	98
500	do....b30	73⅛	600	Chic. & N. W. R.	60⅞
300	do....s5	73⅛	1800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74⅛
200	Erie Pf.	81	1900	do	74¼
400	Reading R.	94⅝	400	do....s5	74⅛
500	do	94½	3800	do....b3	74⅜

THURSDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

The sales of Gold were advanced to-day from 141⅞ to 142 ℔ cent. The early sales were at 141⅞@⅞@⅞ ℔ cent. About 2 o'clock, on some sort of new sensation from Washington, the price was put up to 142 ℔ cent., and the quotation continued firm at 141⅞@142 to the close of regular 'Change hours. The Washington telegrams were said to relate to both foreign and financial affairs. As touching the latter, it was known before 3 o'clock that the Senate Finance Committee had reported Mr. Henderson's Bill to take the limit off the National Bank Circulation, but with a proviso that if the combined National Bank and Greenback Circulation should exceed $700,000,000, (it is now $656,000,000,) the Secretary of the Treasury may contract the latter. The Committee have also reported Mr. Sherman's Funding Bill, modified to the terms which will appear under the head of our Washington dispatches, in the morning. It is very doubtful whether either Bill will be acted upon, definitely, for some time to come. The foreign Exchanges were dull at 109⅜@109⅝ for 60-day standard Bills on London, and some Short Sight Bills were offered at 110@110⅛ ℔ cent. drawn against the export of Gold and Silver Bullion or United States 5-20s of 1862. Some considerable parcels of the latter were taken by the German Bankers at 111⅛ ℔ cent. The Bremen steamer carried out $465,000 in Gold and Silver.

There was no alteration to-day in the Money market. The Public Funds were generally quiet, and the feeling partially dull through the forenoon. At the 2 o'clock Board about $300,000 5-20s of 1862 were taken at 111¼ ℔ cent., and 107⅞ bid for the new bonds of 1867, January and July. The State Bonds were firm for New-Yorks and Missouris, and steady for Tennessees. There was a larger demand than usual for the Railway mortgages, and at advanced bids on most descriptions. On the Miscellaneous shares there was a decided recovery in Merchants' Express, and a somewhat better feeling in the other Express Stocks. Western Telegraph was ⅜ ℔ cent. higher, and Pacific Mail active, but at frequently fluctuating prices between 109⅞@111⅞ ℔ cent.

In the Railway speculation there was a vigorous *Bull* market for the New-York and Western Roads, as compared with yesterday's depression, and the advance was from 1@1⅛, and in some instances 2 ℔ cent. from the cheapest sales of Wednesday.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅜	104⅝	Missouri	92⅞	93
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛	111⅜	Northwest	60	60
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅞	107⅝	N. West Pref.	73⅞	74¼
N. Y. Central	126⅞	128⅛	Rock Island	97⅞	98⅛
Erie	72⅞	73⅛	Fort Wayne	100⅞	101⅜
Hudson	145¾	146	W. U. Telegraph	35⅜	36⅛
Reading	93⅞	94⅝	St. Paul Pref.	65	65
Mich. Southern	90¼	91	St. Paul Com.	47	48⅛
Ohio and Miss.	31⅝	32⅛	Pacific Mail	111⅝	109⅞
Pittsburgh	95⅝	96⅝	American Gold	141⅝	142
Tenn 6s, new	60⅛	60⅜	Bills on London	109¼	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1868	104	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅝
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1868	104	Oregon W. L. '81	103
6 ℔ ct. reg., 1881	111⅝	Oregon W. L. ½y. '81	103
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅝	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	101
5-20 reg., 1862	108¼	10-40 reg., 1874	101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109	7 3-10 2d series	107⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅜	7 3-10 3d series	107⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, n. is	107⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	102¼	Illinois 6s, cou. 1879	99½
N. Y. Bounty	108	Illinois War Loan	99
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872	102¼	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	92½
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1873	102¾	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	92½
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1874	102¼	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1883	92½
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1875	102	Michigan 7 ℔ c. W. L.	101
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1877	102	Tennessee 6s c. ex-c '68	63⅜
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	98½	Tennessee new bds.	60½
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1875	95	Virginia 6s, ex-c	46
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	99¼	Virginia 6s, n. b.	46
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875	101	Georgia 6s	67
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	80½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101½	North Carolina 6s. x. c.	50
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	North Car. 6s. n. b.	50
Illinois reg. 1860	99	Missouri 6s	93
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99½	Mo. H. & St. Jo. is	103
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	99¾	Missouri Pacific R. is	103
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99⅞	California 7s	130
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99	California 7s, l. b.	130
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99½	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Irving	105
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	128¼
Merchants	113½	Citizens'	130
Mechanics'	118	East River	97¼
Union	107	Nassau	107
America	136	Shoe and Leather	108¼
Phenix	104	Continental	100
Tradesmen's	135	St. Nicholas	102
Fulton	157½	Commonwealth	100
National	109	Imp'rs. & Traders'	116½
State of New-York	109	Park	143
Commerce	115½	Manuf's & Merch'ts	102
Mechanics B'k Ass.	112	Central National	104
American Exchange	112½	First National	205
Bank of North Am's	102½	Fourth National	103
Hanover	110	Ninth National	103½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93¾	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	67½
Erie 1st Mort. ext'd	103¾	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	103¾	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	90
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	100	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	72½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	94	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	74
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	94	Gal. & Chi. extended	98
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	94	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	100	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	103¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	103	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Mich. new 1st M. 8s c. '82	110¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97¾
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	96	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	99	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	100	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	84
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Chi. & Alton S. F.	99
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	94	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	98
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	93	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	85
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	84	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93½
Con. 7 ℔ cent. Exten. B.	84	Peninsula R. R. bonds	88
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Han. & St. J. con.	82½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85½
Lack. & West'n bds.	95	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	74½
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97	Bos., H. & Erie, 1st M.	69
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	90		

In regard to the Iowa legislation for the Des Moines extension of the Rock Island Road, which we stated day before yesterday had been "secured" by the Tracy party—according to the Street interpretation of the movement in that direction—we should have added that this extraordinary Bill had not yet become a law. The disposition of the Iowa Legislature and people to do whatever the President of the Company and the Director, who is understood to be in charge of the Bill in Iowa, may ask of them in the way of authorizing and encouraging and even directing the building of additional road in that State, and to make this result certain, under Mr. Tracy's administration, is not doubted. But we understand that a remonstrance has gone out from some of the other Directors and Stockholders here against that proviso in the Bill which perpetuates the present Board until June, 1869, against the rights of the Stockholders and the provisions of the Illinois Charter of the original Chicago and Rock Island Road. An injunction, we also understand, was served this morning on the Directors and officers of the Company from the New-York Supreme Court, Judge Barnard, restraining them from selling, or attempting or persevering in any measure of legislation in Iowa, calculated or intended to nullify the orders or injunctions of the Court, here, or in contempt of such orders.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for the month of January are:

1868	$368,487
1867	340.511
Increase	$26,976

The following is the comparative statement of earning, and expenditures in 1866 and 1867, of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, from April 1 to Oct. 31:

	Six months, 1866.	Six months, 1867.
Passengers	$816,633	$584,914
Freight	2,514,573	2,371,935
Mail	25,666	25,666
Express	63,283	53,547
Other sources	117,287	48,974
Total earnings	$3,537,445	$3,085,038
Deduct expenses	2,372,877	1,870,361
Balance	$1,164,567	$1,214,361

Under the Receivership of Mr. R. B. Potter, the expenses were reduced in every department, to the aggregate of $502,201. The cost of running the Road alone was reduced $192,000 and the expenditures $89,000.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,195,342 61; total payments, $766,646 19; balance, $100,983,658 83. The receipts include for Customs, $311,000; for Gold Notes, $184,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Beekman-st., Nos. 85 and 87	nom.
Canal-st., No. 539	$12,0 0
Henry-st., No. 74, 25x100	8,000
Lewis-st., No. 177, 24.2½x75	10,000
Mulberry-st., e. s., 171.6 ft. s. of Houston-st., 2 lots, 40x91.5	20,000
8th-st., s. s., 448 ft. e. of Avenue B, 19.9x97.6	nom.
25th-st., s. s., 172.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x98.9	8,000
30th-st., s. s., 73.4 ft. w. of 4th-av., 13.4x98.9	13,000
31st-st., s. s., 208.11 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16.8x102.9	2,3 3
31st-st., s. s., 124 ft. e. of 4th-av., 19x98.9	15,300
32d-st., n. e. s., 110 ft. s. of 3d-av., 4.0½x48.8x1.0½x 27.7x1.0½x21.1	550
33d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 98.9x25	1,000
47th-st., s. s., 218 ft. e. 6th-av., 21x100.5	36,0 0
51st-st., w., No. 278, 25x133	4,600
52d-st. and 1st-av., s. e. corner, 25.5x94	3,280
59th-st. and 2d-av., s. e. corner, 25.3x75	22,2 0
68th-st. and Madison-av., s. w. corner, 2 lots, 45x100.5	17,500
71st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x102.2	15,250
74th-st., n. s., 254.8 ft. e. 1st-av., 73x21.2x69.8x20.10. 74th-st., n. s., 298.4 ft. e. 1st-av., 66.5x21.2x63.11¾x 20.10	8,910
77th-st., s. s., 2.0 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	1,200
87th-st., (East) No. 91, 16.5x100.3	7,500
98th-st. and 9th-av., n. w. corner, 200.10x100	15,500
Av. A, s. s., 100 ft. n. e. of 86th-st., 100x37.6x100x37	2,000
9th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. e. of 53d-st., 25x100	5,000
9th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. e. of 53d-st., 25x100	3,500
Right of wharfage and drainage, N. R., opposite Laight-st., 50 ft.	6,000

Leases Recorded.

Franklin-st., No. 73, lofts, 3 years, per year	$6,500
Houston-st., (East,) No. 15, 10¾ mos., per year	2,100
Liberty-st., No. 128, (assignment,) 3 years	nom.
White-st., No. 128, 5 years, per year	650
West 12th-st., No. 302, 3 years, per year	1,000
14th-st. and 5th-av., s. e. cor., 34x103.3, 21 years, per year	2,625
49th-st., s. s., bet. 6th and 7th avs., 25xhalf the block, 5 years, per year	50

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. Lorrimer-st., 25x100	$5,900
Church-st., s. w. s., 279.11 ft. n. w. Court-st., 20.2x 52x22.5x61.8	2,800
Douglass-st., s. s., 131.3 ft. w. Smith-st., 18.9x100	5,000
Front-st., n. s., No. 45, 66x7.6x36x3.6x102x18.4	5,000
Houston-st., w. s., 270 ft. s. DeKalb-av., 30x189.10	20,000
Pacific-st., New-York-av. and Dean-st., 125x214.5	11,000
Powers-st., s. s., 162.6 ft. e. Graham-av., 18.9x75	3,640
Quincey-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. Franklin-av., 40x100	8,000
Skillman-st., e. s., 290 ft. s. Willoughby-st., 175x100	5,630
Skillman-st., e. s., 300 ft. s. W. Ewen-st., 25x100	6,000
State-st., n. s., 208 ft. w. Nevins-st., 17x39	4,750
Walworth-st., e. s., 290 ft. s. Willoughby-av., 50x100	1,650
Washington and Green-sts., s. e. cor., 20x75, referee's deed	2,125
1st-st., (North,) n. s., lots Nos. 136, 137, 25x148.4	3,400
3d-st., n. s., 154.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21x90	20,000
3d-st., (North,) s. s., Lot No. 83, 25x87	2,000
5th-st. and North 13th-st., s. e. cor., 50x33x20 5th-st. and North 13th-st., s. w. cor., 150x—	4,000
6th-st., (South,) n. s., 140 ft. w. 7th-st., 20x100	8,400
7th-st., (North,) n. s., 20 ft. w. 4th-st., 20x60	2,800
11th-st., s. s., 219 ft. w. 6th-av., 16.1x100	2,450
17th-st., n. e. s., 250 ft. s. e. 4th-av., 25x100.2	5,800
25th-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. n. 3d-av., extending to 28th-st. and East River, with all wharf privileges and buildings	35,000
35d-st., 4th-av., n. e. cor., 25x100.2	2,400
34th-st., 4th-av., s. e. cor., 10x.2x100.2	1,980
Classon-av., e. s., 74.11 ft. s. Park-av., 25.2x94.8	700
Classon-av., e. s., 100.1 ft. s. Park-av., 25.2x94.4	700
Fulton-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. Schenectady-av., 25x200	1,400
Union-av., w. s., 38.2 ft. n. South 2d-st., 37.4x72.4x 28.6x48.2	7,000
4th Ward, 18th-st., n. e. cor., 40x97.10¾x50x97.10¾	1,900

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Hudson-st., Morgan-st., n. w. cor., 57x100	$8,000
Jersey-av., South 8th-st., n. e. cor., 33.4x86	3,250

Hudson City.

Clinton-st., corner Hutto-st., lots Nos. 95 and 96, 25x100 Palisade-av., w. s., lot No. 22, 25x100	$5,000
Prospect-st., Oakland-av., s. e. cor., 21x100	9,000

Union.

Morgan-st., lots Nos. 23, 24, each 25x100	$585
6th-st., w. s., lot Nos. 1,156, block 8, 25x100	250
6th-st., w. s., lots Nos. 1,154, 1,155, 1,157, 1,158, block 8, each 25x100	1,009
Durham-av., s. s., lots Nos. 112, 113, (map of Bellevue,) each 25x100 Piece in rear, 25x16	1,400

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	6	Barley, bushels	500
Flour, bbls	3,121	Malt, bushels	
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls	770	Pork, bbls	551
Cornmeal, bags	1,869	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,500
Wheat, bushels		Lard, pkgs	697
Corn, bushels	32,800	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	176
Rye, bushels	250	Whisky, bbls	
Oats, bushels	1,460	Petroleum, bbls	3,306

ASHES—Continue in limited demand at $8@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been very firm in price, on a moderately active trade. We quote: Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 13c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—The demand has been more active to-day for all purposes at a further advance in prices, closing quite strong and buoyant on very meagre offerings of desirable grades, especially Middlings. The aggregate sales since our last have been 7,798 bales, including 2,819 bales to shippers, 1,470 bales to spinners, 1,879 bales to speculators, and 1,630 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ ℔	17½	17½	17¾@18
Good Ordinary	18	18¾	18¾@18¾
Low Middling	18¾	19	19¼@19½
Middling	19¾	19¾	20¾@21
Good Middling	22	22½	23 @23½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	15,171
Receipts last week	17,840
Receipts preceding week	20,395
Receipts, since Jan. 1, 1868	109,832
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	336,271
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	637,491
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports, since Jan. 1, 1868	60,680
Exports since Sept. 1	195,960
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,899
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	52,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,192,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,040,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	697,000
Exports same time 1866-7	478,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	340,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	565,000

EGGS—Trade has been dull in this line since our last, though prices have favored purchasers. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, 39c.@41c.; State and Pennsylvania 39c.@40c.; ordinary Western, 36c.@38c.; Western, by express, 37c.@39c.; Southern, 37c.@39c.; Canada, 36c.@39c.; Limed, loss off, 15c.@30c. ℔ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are dull, and the tendency is to lower rates. We quote: Spitzenberg, $5@$5 50; Greenings, $5@$5 25; Baldwins, $5 25@$5 50; Mixed lots, $4@$4 50; Cranberries, $7@$10 ℔ bbl. Dried Apples are quiet. Peaches are dull, and quotations nominal. We quote: New Apples, State, 9c.@9½c.; New Apples, Western, 8c.@9c.; New Apples, Southern, 6c.@8c.; Peaches, new Southern, 20c.@25c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 9c.@10c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 7c.@8c.; Cherries, new pitted, 38c.@40c.; Blackberries, 9c.@10c.; Raspberries, 40c.@45c.; Plums, 30c.@35c. ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, as a rule, to-day. Superfine brands have been quite sparingly offered, and have been in more request, partly on speculative account, at full prices. In most other grades transactions have been on a very limited scale, though prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 30@$9 20; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 50@$10 20; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 25@$11 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 80@$10 60 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 30@$9 20
Extra State	9 50@11 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 80@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 20@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 85@16 00

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., at $9 80@$11 45 for common to fair, and $11 45@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,000 bbls. and sacks at $12 50@$13 75 ℔ bbl. of 196 ℔s. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 130 bbls. were sold at $13 50@$13 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Corn Meal is heavy and drooping at $5 70@$5 80 for Jersey, $5 75@$5 90 for Western, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $4@$4 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet and tending downward. The demand has been limited from all sources. Sales have been confined to 8,350 bushels, including extra White Michigan (to be forwarded to Albany on resumption of river navigation,) at $3 35; White Genesee on private terms; Red Pennsylvania at $2 62½; and damaged White California at $2 40 ℔ bushel. Corn has been quoted a trifle firmer, with a fair inquiry for desirable lots, partly for export. Sales have been reported of 57,500 bushels at $1 26@$1 28, for New Mixed Western, $1 28½ for a small lot of choice do., an unascertained price for Old do.; $1 25 for New Yellow Jersey, $1 20@$1 28 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 68@$1 80 ℔ bushel; sales 2,100 bushels. Barley is in limited demand at former rates. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 3,700 bushels at $1 83@$1 85 ℔ bushel. Oats are dull and drooping; sales have been reported of 15,000 bushels Western at 83½c.@84c. chiefly at 83½c., in store, and 86c.@86½c., afloat, and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 79c.@82c. ℔ bushel. Beans are in better demand, and as the stock is light prices have improved considerably. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $4 60@$4 75; Mediums, prime new, $4 25@$4 50; Kidneys, prime new, $4 80@$5; Prime, mixed parcels, $2 50@$3. Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 55@$1 60 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been moderately inquired for at $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s. Straw at 75c.@$1 05 for short and long, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue dull but steady, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ℔ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c., ℔ ℔.

LIME—Has been inactive at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—Continues in very moderate demand including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 52c.@53c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been attracting more attention at buoyant prices, including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@60c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4; Resin at $2 90@$7 50 ℔ 270 ℔s.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet at former rates, including Crude Whale at 65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 20@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 25; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 13@$1 18 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request, within a range of from 10¼c.@10½c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are quiet and unchanged. We quote: Peach Blows, $4@$4 25; Prince Alberts, $4@$4 25; Jackson Whites, $3 75@$4; Mercers, $4 50@$4 75; Chili Reds, $3 75@$4; Onions, Red, $6 50@$7; Onions, white, $7 50; Turnips, Russia, $2 25@$2 50, ℔ bbl.; Cabbages, ℔ 100, $8@$12; Squashes, Marrow, ℔ bbl., $5 50@$6.

POULTRY AND GAME—The Poultry receipts are fair, but mostly badly frozen, and such will scarcely bring our inside prices. Sound lots are in demand and firm. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 15c.@21c.; Fowls, 10c.@14c.; Chickens, 13c.@17c.; Geese, 8c.@15c.; Ducks, 16c.@23c., ℔ ℔. *Game*—Quail, ℔ dozen, $3@$3 25; Partridge, ℔ pair, 95c.@$1 12; Prairie Hens, ℔ pair, 90c.@$1.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at weak and irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $21 25@$21 31, closing at $21 25 cash, for Old Mess; $22 25@$22 45, closing at $22 40, cash, for New Mess; $19 50@$20 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,750 bbls. New Mess, including March delivery, seller's option, part at $22 62; and April, same option, at $22 75@$22 87, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in active demand at 12½c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔.; sales 650 pkgs. Bacon is in fair demand at full rates; sales 970 bxs. at 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberlands; 11½c.@11¾c. for Short Ribs; 11½c.@11¾c. for Long Ribs; 13c.@13½c. for Short Clear, ℔ ℔. Lard has been moderately active, closing rather heavily sales have been reported since our last of 1,340 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13½c.@14½c. ℔ ℔. Dressed Hogs continue scarce and quiet, at 10½c.@11½c. for City, and 9¾c.@10¼c., chiefly at 10c., for Country, ℔ ℔. Beef is in request at $18@$19 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 900 bbls. Tierce Beef is much brisker, including Prime Mess at $32@$35, and India Mess at $36 50@$40, India at $50@$51, ℔ tierce; sales 1,525 tcs. Beef Hams are in demand at from $28@$32 for poor to choice; sales 350 bbls. Butter is in request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada, and Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ ℔. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. Starin & Floyd notice thus:

The intensely cold weather that has prevailed during the past week has had the effect of impeding travel and of checking transactions in Produce generally. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 8,574 packages, which does not cover the amount required for the local consumption of New-York and environs. Trade has been active for local and Southern requirements, and at the close of the week's trade the market exhibits more tone and activity, with a decided tendency to higher rates. Our quotations are unchanged.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties, Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Courtland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	43 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	43 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	35 @38
Canada Extra	35 @38

The market for cheese exhibits no new feature. The demand for local and coastwise wants continues fair, and exporters have displayed more anxiety to operate, but have been checked by the severe weather and high rates of freight. At the close of the week's trade business is more active, and a better feeling generally is displayed. Fine and Fancy Factories are still firmly held at our quotations.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ ℔	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ ℔	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ ℔	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ ℔	15½@15¾
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ ℔	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ ℔	12 @13
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℔ ℔	8 @11

SUGARS—Have been sparingly offered and have been in good demand at advancing prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 740 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 12c.@14½c.; and 318 boxes at 13½c.@14½c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are in better request at 14½c.@17c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 132,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11c.@11¼c.; 60,000 ℔s. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 52,000 ℔s. Grease at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 600 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¾d.@⅞d. ℔ ℔.; 22,000 bushels Corn and Wheat by steamer, at 9d.@9½d. ℔ bushel; 250 tcs. Beef, by sail, at 6s. ℔ tierce; 650 boxes Bacon at 30s., by sail, and 35s. by steamer; 700 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 32s. 6d.; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamers, at 45s.@50s., and 10 tons Tallow on private terms ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 60 tcs. Lard at 40s. ℔ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
RIGOLETTO. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss Phillipps, Signor Massimiliani, Signor Oriandini, Signor Coletti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. B T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE PICKWICK PAPERS. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE IRISH LION, MIANTINIMO, &c. Mr. E Eddy as Tim Moore and Miantinimo.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

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Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT of Miss Gertrude Frankan.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
READINGS FROM ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS, by Mrs. Geo. Vandenhoff.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A cable dispatch from Lisbon gives a partial account of an attempt to assassinate the King and Queen of Portugal.

The British Press is still discussing the subject of Mr. Train's arrest. A dispatch announces that the tone of the London newspapers is temperate and conciliatory.

The military preparations in the Danubian provinces cause much alarm. The Czar is understood to have joined the other European Powers in protesting against the armament going on in Servia, and Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador to Paris, has been instructed to press upon the French Government the immediate consideration of the situation in Bulgaria.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon will visit Turkey next Summer.

Admiral Farragut is at Genoa.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Henderson, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably their Finance bills. The Committee reported a substitute for Mr. Sherman's bill, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue five per cent. bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, due in forty years, to an amount sufficient to cover all the Government indebtedness, with the exception of the present five per cent. bonds. The new bonds to be known as the "Consolidated Debt Bonds," and to be exempt from all taxation whatsoever, except the income tax. The bill also provides the manner in which the new bonds shall be substituted for those now outstanding. Mr. Drake addressed the Senate in favor of the Supplemental Reconstruction bill. A lengthy debate followed upon Mr. Sumner's resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to send naval officers to represent this country at the International Maritime Exposition. The resolution finally passed, yeas 21, nays 19, and the Senate adjourned.

In the Hous the bill concerning the rights of American citizens came up for consideration, when Mr. Chanler addressed the House, objecting to the bill. Messrs. Bayer and Woodward also spoke briefly on the subject, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed until the morning hour of Tuesday. The Army Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Appropriations, and explained by Mr. Blaine. It appropriates $33,000,000 for army expenses, and provides for a gradual reduction of the army by consolidating the new regiments, leaving twenty-five regiments of infantry, seven of cavalry, and five of artillery. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for Feb. 13. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and subsequently reported to the House, where, after a short debate, it was passed. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was also considered in Committee, but the House adjourned without disposing of it.

GENERAL.

Attorney-Gen. Jones, of Maryland, has submitted to the House of Delegates, as requested by a resolution of that body, his official opinion in regard to the legality of the election of Hon. William T. Hamilton as United States Senator. The opinion maintains that Mr. Hamilton was duly elected in accordance with the act of Congress, and also in accordance with the spirit and intent of the law of Maryland, whatever be its language, requiring one Senator to be an inhabitant of the Eastern Shore and one of the Western Shore. The House unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to issue a certificate of election to Mr. Hamilton.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday two sections of the article on official corruption were adopted. They provide that any officer accepting a bribe to influence his official action shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished by five years' imprisonment and fined not exceeding $5,000, and that any person offering a bribe shall be liable to similar punishment.

Gen. Gillem has issued an order, in Mississippi revoking all the orders of Gen. Ord which gave preference to laborers over other creditors of planters, furnishers of provisions, supplies, &c., but without prejudice to acts completed under those orders.

Gen. O'Neil, Vice-President Gibbons, and Col. Walsh, had a Fenian reception at Toledo, Ohio, Wednesday evening. They all made speeches, and a number of volunteers were enrolled in the Irish Republican army. Gen. O'Neil will return to Washington on special business, after which he will renew his visits to the various organizations throughout the country.

The baggage car of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad going West, caught fire from sparks from the locomotive yesterday, and was consumed with most of its contents, consisting of a large amount of baggage and express freight—the latter mostly oysters. A corpse on board, bound to Chicago, was burned up.

The Russian bark *Windam*, from Riga to Boston, went ashore Wednesday on the south breaker off Baker's Island, in Boston Harbor, and knocked a portion of her keel off, and sprung a leak of seven inches per hour. She was got off and put into Gloucester harbor, where she remains at anchor.

The Portland and Kennebec down train, Wednesday evening, met with a disaster three miles east of Richmond. The engine and tender rolled down a bank seventy feet upon the ice. Charles Evans, fireman, was badly bruised. The coupling of the baggage-car broke, saving the train.

John Gest, one of the New-Ulm (Minnesota) murderers, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the third day of April next. In his speech before his sentence, he denied his guilt, but the evidence against him was very strong and direct. Several others are to be tried for the same offence.

The New-Orleans papers state that Gen. Steedman, Collector of Internal Revenue for the district, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 15th of April next. His resignation was forwarded to Washington about a week ago.

The brig *Afton*, from Aux Cayes, went ashore in the storm Wednesday night on Deer Island, in Boston harbor, and has four feet of water in her hold. She has a cargo of logwood.

Andreus Roesch, who was to be hanged at St. Peter, Minnesota, on Friday next, for the murder of a boy, a son of a neighbor, has been respited for four weeks.

The National Commercial Convention was in session all day at Boston, yesterday, and in the evening the members attended a banquet and concert given in honor of the Convention.

A Havana dispatch announces the foundering, in the harbor of Vera Cruz, of the steamship *Nightingale*. Seven lives were lost by the disaster.

Four insane women were burned to death in the Lunatic Asylum at Geneseo, N. Y., which was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

The argument on the motion made by the defendants in the actions entitled Fisk & Belden *vs.* The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, and Hatch *et al. vs.* The Same, to transfer the causes from the Supreme Court to the United States Circuit, was commenced yesterday in the Chambers, before Judge Cardozo, and will be continued at 11 o'clock to-day.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Institute was held last evening. The reports of the various departments were read. The late Annual Fair netted over $15,000, which has enabled the Institute to clear itself of all indebtedness, leaving a balance in the treasury of $5,540, and an unincumbered property worth $200,000, now rented at $20,000 per annum.

The New-York Sunday-School Institute continued its session yesterday afternoon and evening in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Mr. R. G. Pardee and Revs. John-Cotton Smith, D. D., Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and J. T. Duryea, D. D., conducted the interesting exercises. The sessions close with the meeting of this evening.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting, yesterday, and decided by ballot not to admit to membership three gentlemen belonging to the legal profession, on the ground that the by-laws excluded all but business men. Several reports from the Executive Committee were referred to special committees.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning Hon. Anson Herrick, editor and proprietor of the New-York *Atlas*, died at his residence, Lexington-avenue, after an illness of a few days only.

Cotton was fairly active and a fraction higher yesterday. Breadstuffs were quiet, as a rule. Flour, Wheat and Oats favored buyers; Corn was a shade firmer. Provisions were in rather more request at irregular prices. Groceries were held more firmly and were in fair request. The freight market was less active.

There is moderate activity at the cattle markets. Good Beef Cattle are in excellent request at about last week's quotations. Prices range from 14c. to 18c. ℔ lb. net weight, for cattle that are fit to slaughter. Trade in Sheep continues unchanged. Sales are moderate. Prices range from 4c. to 7c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight. But few are sold for more than 6c. ℔ lb. live weight. A few choice Sheep were reported as sold at 8½c. ℔ lb., which is somewhat doubtful. Arrivals of Hogs are light. Prime corn-fed animals sell readily at 8c.@8½c. ℔ lb. live weight. Fat Hogs are in better request than usual. The receipts for the week are 4,883 cattle; 160 milch cows; 750 calves; 20,862 sheep, and 11,853 swine.

Political Principles and Parties.

The New-Bedford *Mercury*, in commenting upon our reply to its former criticism of our attitude toward political parties, says:

> "We are very far from agreeing with the *Tribune* in its characterization of the Times as a Democratic journal. *The trouble is, that it attempts to occupy a middle ground; and deals its condemnation in about equal parts upon Democrats and Radical Republicans.* This looks very much as if it desired, if it does not dream of, the formation of a *new party*—such a party as the Philadelphia gathering was designed to inaugurate, or such a party as Mr. A. T. Stewart and Commodore Vanderbilt hoped to gather."

The *Mercury* is not very much out of the way in this matter. We do find a great deal, in the action of both parties, which we do not deem wise or calculated to promote the prosperity of the country. In very much that is done and proposed to be done by the two parties, we believe there is positive danger to the permanence of our republican institutions, as those institutions are defined and established by the Constitution of the United States. So long as we believe this, we cannot give to either party the unqualified support which the adherents of each demand. We cannot sustain the Republican Party, without at least pointing out what seems to us unjust and unwise in its action; and we certainly cannot sustain the Democratic Party while it is animated by the spirit and sentiment which governed its course during the war, and is so largely under the control of men who did everything in their power to thwart the Government in its struggle with the rebellion. What is left to us, then, unless we throw overboard our own judgment in the matter altogether, but to "attempt to occupy a middle ground," and to deal out censure on both parties as we deem it deserved?

The *Mercury* is quite right in its surmise that we *desire* the formation of a new party, but wrong in supposing that we look forward to it as possible, at all events before the Presidential election. *After* that election, whatever may be the result of it, an entire reorganization and reconstruction of political parties seems to us inevitable. In the time of it, the principles laid down by the Philadelphia Convention would have made a wise, sound and stable foundation, either for the Union Party or any other—but neither party chose to adopt it. Party spirit was too strong to permit the formation of a new party upon it, and events have since moved so rapidly ahead that it would now be utterly inadequate as a platform for any party.

We have very little doubt that if the judicious men of the country were to give the whole subject a careful, candid and dispassionate examination—not with a view to building up or pulling down any party, but with sole regard to the prosperity of all the sections, and the best welfare of all the people, of our common Union, they would find a great deal to condemn in the action of both parties; and that upon the leading principles and policy essential to the restoration of peace, union and prosperity, with a guarantee of equal rights and protection to all our people, the great body of citizens of both parties do in fact substantially agree. We should deem it most fortunate for the country in every way, if all those who do thus agree in sentiment and opinion, could also agree in their action. But we have no expectation of seeing the interests and the passions of existing parties thus overborne by the patriotism, the moderate temper and the common sense of the country. Each party assumes that its principles, motives and aims are perfectly just and pure, and that its triumph is the only thing essential to the public welfare. And the men who organize, regulate and *run* the machinery of parties, have too deep and direct a personal interest in the matter to allow their efforts to be thwarted or overborne.

The *Mercury* asks the Times to "stand by the Republican Party, as does Gen. Grant—*to leave off fighting Radicals and seek to strengthen the party*, by whose aid Gen. Grant is to be elected." The request, on the face of it, is not unreasonable. But "the Radicals," in our judgment, are the main cause,—indeed the *only* cause—of weakness to the Republican Party. If that party had sought peace and Union in the same spirit and temper, upon the same principles and under the same general guidance, which led them through the war, it would have been to-day the strongest, wisest and most beneficent party this country ever saw. It is "the Radicals" who have weakened it and who threaten its very existence, by forcing upon it issues and doctrines utterly alien to its history and nature. The doctrine of universal negro suffrage is in no sense a doctrine of the original Republican Party;—it has been engrafted on that party by Wendell Phillips and his associates. The policy of legislating *outside* the Constitution;—of establishing a military Dictatorship in the Southern States as a means of establishing republican government and free popular institutions in them;—of stripping the Executive Department of the Government of functions, duties and responsibilities expressly conferred upon it by the Constitution;—of repudiating and setting aside the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in matters expressly committed to its judicial power;—and of asserting the full, supreme sovereignty of Congress, over all other departments of the National Government, over the separate States and virtually over the Constitution itself,—these doctrines are as new to the policy and platforms of the Republican Party as they are subversive of that system of "regulated, American liberty" (as Webster calls it) which our fathers gave us, which is embodied in the Constitution of the United States, and which has been respected and maintained by the unbroken practice and traditions of the successive administrations of our Government from the very beginning of its history. We resist these innovations, as calculated to destroy the party which is made to indorse and enforce them. *How* we can "strengthen" that party in any wiser or more effective way, consistently with our opinions as to the tendency of these measures, we should feel obliged to the *Mercury* if it will tell us.

Reconstruction in Alabama.

We have looked upon the ratification of the new constitution in Alabama as a tolerably certain event. That State has seemed more nearly ripe for reconstruction under the law than other parts of the South; and the course pursued by Gen. Meade has undoubtedly been favorable to the influences built up by his predecessor. Yet we are told that the returns received indicate a defeat "unless the time for voting is extended." Another dispatch states that the whites almost unanimously abstained from voting, and that not more than two-thirds of the blacks will be polled. As a consequence, it is reported, the Senate will be asked to give effect to the House bill, which provides that a majority of the votes cast shall be sufficient for the purpose of ratification.

To the provision itself we see no insuperable objection. We know of no reason why a majority of the votes cast should not suffice, or why a majority of the registered voters should be required, except that the law so provides. An amendment to the law may, of course, change the existing requirement, but if passed now it will manifestly be with the intent of carrying reconstruction—not of doing a thing because it is just or prudent. In this manner a nominal success may be achieved, but with none of the moral advantages of victory.

This disposition to legislate with a view to the attainment of a specific end is at once a confession of weakness and a proof of desperation. By continual patching and tinkering, Congress may manage to carry new constitutions in some of the States. In some way it is, doubtless, able to complete the appearance of reconstruction in portions of the South. But every fresh patch is fresh evidence that the statesmanship which dominates in Congress has not been equal to the emergency. It has not succeeded, even in Alabama, in working out its scheme according to the original design. With all the influences under its command, it has failed in its efforts to carry reconstruction on the basis laid down. The legislation now talked of may produce a different appearance; if not, other legislation may with the same propriety follow, until Congress declare itself satisfied. The majority principle is good enough for a State, although intolerable in the Supreme Court; and with a little more tinkering, Alabama may be made to send—or to seem to send—Radical Senators and Representatives to Washington.

But who can be deluded into the belief that this is a reconstruction that will last? What man in his senses can be persuaded that measures from which almost the entire body of Southern whites stand aloof will be efficacious for the purpose of restoration, or that a result achieved by black votes, with the help of arbitrary legislation, will be acquiesced in by the country?

A reconstruction truly deserving the name would carry with it signs of approaching contentment and prosperity. Healing influences should attend the operation of its machinery. The States should realize their approach to their old places in the Union, and send forth indications of renewed confidence and peace. We look in vain, however, for testimony like this. Instead of reconciliation as a result of the working of the law, we find increasing bitterness and estrangement. The hope and confidence which began to manifest themselves two years ago are dead. There is no enterprise, no revival of industry, no faith in the Government or in the future. A line divides whites and blacks, and marks the character of coming contests. Of genuine reconstruction—the reconstruction which is by and of the people—there really is hardly a single token. Congress may enact otherwise, and Alabama, by virtue of Congressional interference, may be declared a reconstructed State. But can it be so described without greater license of speech than thoughtful men concede when the interests and the good name of the Union are involved?

The Devlin Case and the Press.

The conviction of John Devlin, and the fact that, though his counsel propose to move for a new trial, their client, in the meantime, is to remain in custody instead of being out on bail, so that there is a reasonable prospect of his actually undergoing the punishment awarded by the Court in case the new trial shall be denied, seems to be the cause of a good deal of sensation in the public mind. Honest men rejoice that the law bids fair for once to accomplish what it is intended for, while those who sympathize with the whisky rogues shake their heads over it and talk ominously about Devlin's being made a scapegoat for others, and about the probability that all the effort of the Government to check the whisky frauds is to result in nothing, except imprisoning one man for doing business without a license—whose failure to get it was the fault of the Government officials.

If Devlin's failure to have a license had been only an inadvertence on his part, there might possibly be some ground for sympathy with him in this regard. But no one who followed the testimony in the case can doubt that his failure to get a license and his failure to keep books, both resulted from his intention to keep his dealings entirely unknown to any Government officials except those with whom he had made his fraudulent arrangements, and to screen as far as possible the fraudulent distillers who sold to him. If he had kept the books which the law requires, the liquor that he bought could have been traced, and the distillers could have been compelled to pay the tax. But he kept none, for the very reason that he did not intend that his purchases should be traced or the tax collected. So far as the license or special tax was concerned, he was only cheating the Government out of $50 or $100. So far as the failure to keep books was concerned, he was siding actively in cheating it out of $700,000. He was no $50 offender even under the indictment on which he was convicted.

The position of the New-York Press in reference to this case has been a little remarkable. Here was a trial conducted by some of our most eminent counsel, involving questions which interested every tax-payer. The testimony was of great interest, even to those desirous of incident and excitement, and was directly connected with the enforcement of the whisky tax; and yet, so far as we have seen, the Times has been the only paper which has either given any prominence to the proceedings or any editorial comment to the case. The *World* has heretofore devoted columns of editorial to the whisky tax and the shortcomings of Government officials, but it has been as silent as the grave on this case. The *Herald* has published a report of the case, but that is all. The *Tribune* has referred to the case briefly once or twice, but has not concealed its positive spite against the whole proceeding. There has been substantially the same silence on the part of the evening papers. We do not undertake to speculate upon the causes of this singular unanimity of silence. We only call the attention of our readers to it, and they can speculate about it if they choose.

The Civil Service—An Inadequate Reform.

These are not times in which it is prudent to discourage any effort at retrenchment which may be made by the Joint Committee having charge of that subject. It has obstacles enough to contend with in the demoralizing tendencies of partisanship and the organized resistance which those who profit by it are enabled to offer. These, however, are not reasons for accepting as conclusive any proposition that may be made, or for resting contented with inadequate measures of reform.

The addition of the Tenure of Office Act, now before the House, is well as far as it goes. It may possibly convey the idea that it is intended to tie more tightly the hands of the President and the departmental chiefs by limiting the power of appointment in regard to general or special agents. But the limitation itself is so evidently reasonable and expedient that there should be no fault-finding in reference to the motives that may contribute to its enactment. The whole system of special agencies which has grown out of recent exigencies of the Government is of questionable utility, while it entails more than questionable extravagance. Partisan patronage finds convenient exercise in the multiplication of outside and irregular appointments, which under the guise of general or special agencies, combine in a remarkable degree, pay, position, and facilities for the performance of partisan work. No other class of subordinate appointments is more serviceable to the appointing power or agreeable to the appointee. The bill reported by the Committee, then, arrests a costly abuse without actually embarrassing any branch of the public service. It puts an end to the practice of creating agencies for the sake of those who are to fill them, and defines with not uncalled for strictness the limits within which the departments may avail themselves of special assistance.

But why stop abruptly here? Why assail a single feature of the civil service when the whole system needs revision and reform? General and special agencies, multiplied at the pleasure of the Executive, and filled with reference to political considerations, form but one feature of a system which altogether rests on a rotten foundation, and is a prolific source of waste and fraud. The same corrupt and corrupting influences pervade the whole. And the Joint Committee on Retrenchment will lose a great opportunity if it cut down expenses here and there, merely, without attempting to reconstruct a service which political patronage has converted into what Mr. Wells styles "a most expensive national luxury."

The special agencies, moreover, bring the Committee into an intimate acquaintance with the characteristic vices of the system. Confidential service of any kind implies tried integrity and well-proved efficiency. Capacity and character are the points primarily required wherever the task to be performed involves the guardianship of pecuniary interests. According to the popular conception of diplomacy, anybody may undertake outside duties of the State Department. But the general service of the Treasury requires activity, technical knowledge, practical business intelligence, and a fidelity which only time can prove. The system as it is makes no provision for the development of these qualities. It discards education and promotion, is a stranger to permanence, and makes everything subservient to partisanship. The consequence is that knaves are appointed very often and fools not seldom. The appointees take better care of themselves than of the Treasury. They are always on the look out for chances, and rarely scrupulous as to the means of turning them to account. The country realizes the result in enormous and systematic frauds, and in revenue losses which are one of the most formidable obstacles to the required reduction of taxes.

While it is proper, then, to impose a controlling check upon the modern growth of departmental agencies, and thus to bring the action of the Executive within the restraint of law, it is of the highest importance that retrenchment should be further promoted by recasting the civil service and making merit rather than partisanship its distinguishing feature. The special agencies might furnish an excellent beginning. Besides restricting their number and otherwise providing in regard to them, the present bill might be so amended as to secure the selection of agents from the experienced employes of the departments. The Treasury, for instance, might be required to employ on special service only persons whose ability, industry and fitness shall have been satisfactorily tested. By a provision of this nature, the bill would accomplish the two-fold purpose of restraining the appointing power, and inaugurating a most desirable reform of the civil service. There can be no complete plan of retrenchment until that service has been so amended as to prevent the losses from negligence and fraud which now abound. But a good start will be effected if efficiency and trustworthiness be exacted from a branch of the service which, while exceptional in its character, may be used as an exemplar for the whole.

MINOR TOPICS.

Admiral Semmes publishes a card in the Memphis *Avalanche*, which we transfer to our columns, intended to be a terribly severe reply to some comments we made not long ago upon his lecturing concerning his own naval exploits. As he made it a rule to run away from every *armed* vessel that he caught sight of, and attacked none but peaceful merchant ships, which had not a gun, or a cutlass or a naval force of any sort aboard, we expressed some curiosity to know what he found to brag about in his performances. Neither the courage, nor the dauntless heroism usually connected with the career of a first-class Admiral, seemed to attach to his careful and bloodless crusade. He claims distinction for not having plundered the passengers of the steamship *Ariel*, and contrasts his conduct with Gen. Sherman's on the land. We award him all the glory that belongs to him for his forbearance. The contrast between him and Sherman, however, reaches a good deal further than the point on which he so fondly dwells.

The Buffalo *Express* in speaking of the allegation that Judge Field has "declared in advance that the United States Supreme Court will declare the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional," says that "such a Judge should be hurled from the bench as the fallen angel was thrown over the battlements of Heaven, without ceremony or remorse." As we did not happen to be present on the occasion referred to, we are not prepared to say whether the description of the performance given by the *Express* is, or is not, accurate. But we should like to know precisely in *what* Judge Field's offence consists? Was it in *believing* that the Court would so decide,—or in privately *saying* that he believed it? And suppose it should turn out that Chief Justice Chase has done precisely the same thing—*both* the same things; would the *Express* urge *his* being "hurled" out in the same style?

The Commissioners of Emigration are now spending about $2,500 a week in supporting a large number of destitute foreigners who are unable to find employment in this vicinity. The burden is onerous—especially so during this Winter when the receipts are small, in consequence of the slack arrival of emigrants—and the Commission will be compelled to hypothecate their stocks in order to obtain money for immediate use. To obviate this trouble in future, and to remove their existing difficulty at the earliest moment, a proposition is now under consideration by the Board of sending a capable agent through the Western and Southern States, who will make intelligent reports of the labor market, and give such other information to emigrants as may guide them in their efforts to obtain employment. The idea seems to be practical, and we have no doubt that if the right man shall be selected to carry out the views of the Commission, great good will result both to those seeking work and to those who are anxious to get laborers and skilled artisans.

In replying to a remark made by the Times of the 31st ult., to the effect that Southern sectionalism might see in the present Northern radicalism the same selfish spirit that would have divided the Republic in 1861, namely, "a determination to enforce the national acceptation of a sectional theory," the Petersburg (Va.) *Index* shows a courteous temper, but a misunderstanding of the issue. It says: "The South fought only for independence, not to enforce any rule upon the North, but to be free free from it"—in contradistinction from the present designs of the Radicals. We may even grant all this, without touching our former remark. What the Southern people fought for was independence—as what the Northern people fought for was union. But what the Southern politicians *and Press* labored, manœuvered, schemed, voted, argued and threatened for, and finally rebelled because they could not constitutionally obtain, was a national recognition of slavery and unrestricted freedom to extend it throughout all the national Territories, including those which the Missouri Compromise had promised to respect. If this was not trying "to enforce the national acceptation of a sectional theory," we do not understand the meaning of very simple words. But recrimination benefits no cause. Regarding the present excesses as a kind of natural reaction from those of former days, we hoped that perhaps the good sense of the *Index* might see the philosophy of looking at the whole controversy from a national and not a sectional standpoint. For, whatever processes reconstruction may go through, it can never be settled without the introduction and firm establishment of that central key-stone.

We reprint from the London *Times* another article by "Historicus" in continuation of the discussion of the *Alabama* claims, as pressed by our Government upon that of Great Britain. The question deserves, both in its intrinsic character and its relation to the peace of the two nations, a more careful discussion than our own Press has seemed inclined to give it; and the articles referred to, as well as the letters of Lord Hobart, taking a different view of the subject, are both able and interesting.

There is a point in the late report of Commissioner Wells, alluded to by *The League* for February, which has a very important bearing on our ship-building interest and the rapid decline of that industry in America. It is that the decrease in the registered tonnage of Great Britain also was considerable for 1867, being about seven per cent., and that this is attributable largely to the fact of steamers having to a great extent replaced sailing ships and of iron vessels being now rapidly substituted for wooden ones. This is perhaps consolatory to our ship-builders, but it will do them no good even if they zealously take up iron ship-making—unless there is some change made by which iron can be had more cheaply and of better quality than our own producers can yet furnish it on the sea coast. Ship iron costs a deal even in wooden vessels; iron hulls will be totally impracticable at the present rates for American builders. Why is it that any interests which get a little political power use it to excess in a short-sighted pursuit of their own purposes, to the prejudice of other interests, forgetting the inevitable reaction upon themselves?

The collision between the United States military authorities and the State of Georgia on the subject of *funds* has taken rather a curious shape. The Reconstruction law provides that the Convention shall provide, by taxation, for the payment of its members. Under this clause Gen. Meade calls on the Governor and Treasurer of the State of Georgia to pay out of the State treasury the amount required. Both refuse, partly on the ground that it is for the Convention—not for the State authorities—to provide for the payment of the members; and that acting under the State law they have no right to pay out the State funds on the requisition of any other authorities. Gen. Meade thereupon removes them both from office. On sending to the treasury to take possession of the money, he finds that it has been removed for safe keeping by the officers who are responsible, under the State law, for its custody. He arrests the Treasurer, and would have arrested the Governor had he not left the State. This is clearly a legal question, to be settled by the judicial tribunals of the country, if those tribunals have any duties or rights where military rule prevails. It seems rather an arbitrary proceeding, certainly, for a military officer to take forcible possession of funds belonging to a State, without any attempt to secure the sanction of the courts of law. And the language of the Reconstruction act itself seems to sustain the Governor's view of the case rather than the General's.

The demands made on the purse of Brooklyn just now are "mighty ones and millions," as Autolychus would say. The Commissioners of Prospect Park, on the one hand, have informed the Board of Aldermen that they have expended $978,124, and showing what they have done, and recommending the purchase of about twelve blocks of ground additional, they look for more money, and must have it. On the other hand, the New-York Suspension Bridge Company, incorporated in April, 1867, have presented a memorial demanding of the municipality of Brooklyn three millions of dollars as its quota of the eight millions, for which the projectors of the bridge believe it can be constructed between the two cities. As a set-off to all these, it was proposed that the Washington Park, or Fort Greene, be converted into building sites—a plan which would save the large sums necessary for the improvement of the place, and bring over a million of dollars from the sale of it. A minority is, at the same time, in favor of preserving the park. Brooklyn will probably be wise enough to keep all her parks, undeterred by the expense. She will also bear a liberal hand in the construction of a bridge, from which she would reap such vast benefits in the long run.

There are a great many business buildings in this City which are ornaments of the streets they stand in, and have on the passer-by who takes time to look at them, the artistic effect of a picture or an engraving. Among the most recent, and probably the most attractive, of these is the new bank opposite St. Paul's Church, in Broadway—an achievement that, in the beautiful softness and symmetry of its marble columns and symbolic statuary (this last perched up happily out of the way of any close criticism) is worthy of any man's effort to stand still for a moment or two and admire, in the midst of the bustling and jostling and general quick march of that Broadway sidewalk, in the shadow of St. Paul's Church. And yet one cannot help a sense of incongruity, or the wish that this happy little edifice had a more prominent site and a broader space before it. It should stand in some square with spaces on each side to *set it* in—so to speak. The most graceful architecture owes its best effect to its surroundings, and some of our fairest buildings are disparaged by the close contact and narrowness that half hide and smother them.

In regard to the rumor that Mr. Adams has resigned his position as Minister in England, a correspondent writes that, upon inquiring at the State Department, "Mr. Seward neither affirmed nor denied the truth of the report; hence it is supposed to be true, or he would authorize its contradiction." This is a very fair sample of the way a good deal of the news from Washington is picked up.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

The repetition of the "Trovatore," with Signor Brignoli in the cast, attracted the largest and most brilliant house of the season. The almost forgotten banner, with the inscription of "standing room only," was once more hung out on the outer walls; but they came notwithstanding. It is quite evident that Mr. Strakosch has two public favorites, Mme. La Grange and Signor Brignoli. New-York is glad to see either or both—but especially both. Last night they sang together for the first time, and hence the result which we have recorded. There is hardly anything to be said of the opera. The subject is entirely exhausted. It will suffice that the performance was in every way excellent. We have recently spoken of all the singers in the distribution except Signor Brignoli, and of this artist it is hardly possible to speak, inasmuch as he was the first *Manrico* we had here, and has constantly remained the best. He was in good voice, and in the slow movements sang with that exquisite delicacy, purity and correctness of intonation which he alone possesses. The fiery aria of the third *Di quella pira* was given with much spirit, and would have been *encored* but for the precipitous entry of the chorus, which put an end to the applause. The tower scene of the last act was rendered with rare dramatic feeling by Mme. La Grange, and Signor Brignoli's serenade fell—as of old—mellifluously on the ear. The performance, indeed, was uniformly good.

To-night "Rigoletto" will be performed. On Saturday, at the *matinée*, "Lucrezia Borgia," with La Grange and Brignoli in the cast.

Theatrical.

BENEFITS TO NIGHT.

At the Broadway Theatre Miss Lotta has her first benefit this evening. Mr. Brougham's comedy, which has attracted large audiences, and sent them home happy-hearted for two weeks, will be repeated on the occasion; and this little spirit of laughter, who is named so pertly—"Lotta," will appear as "Little Nell and the Marchioness." The minor performances in this play have been greatly improved upon since its first representation, and last evening a very brilliant audience bestowed its liberal applause on Mr. J. Moore and Mrs. Gilbert, who, as the *Brass Family*, are simply perfect. Mr. Hale, also, is most successful as *Quilp*, in realizing that incarnation of spleen and malignity. Mr. Stoddart's *Dick Swiveller* is very amusing, but he wants the alacrity and rollic of the poetical Count. The *Grandfather Trent* of Mr. Jack is a good performance, too, but that gentleman has the worst possible physique for the character—he is heavy, sturdy and strong, whilst Dickens' old friend was a very faded and decrepit piece of mortality.

Mr. E. Eddy is to have a benefit at the Bowery Theatre to-night, and there is no doubt about its being a festival occasion for the beneficiary as well as his patrons. Mr. Eddy has appeared since Monday in a drama of exciting speech, and more than exciting scenes. It was called "The Police Spy." The Police Spy was a mild creature and a mild creation, however, beside the hero of Mr. Eddy's other piece, which was called "The Life and Times of Richard the Third." This drama is a genuine curiosity. It seems to be a French dramatist's adaptation of Shakespeare's tragedy, with a spice of Bulwer's "Last of the Barons" thrown in to give it a melodramatic taste. There is a jester, and an alchemist with whose daughter *Richard* has certain amatory passages, and there is a trap-door and a secret spring by which one of the slaughterers of the infant princess loses his life, and there is an increase even to Shakespeare's little army of ghosts, for the Frenchman introduces no less than nine of those spectral visitors to *Richard*, whom he makes a good-humored sort of fellow, who cracks jokes with the pit, and his mother and the *Princess Elisabeth*—who turns out to have been no princess at all, but a brewer's daughter, and there are many other amusing things in the play which ought to have given it a much larger run than two nights. The scenic effects embraced a panorama of *Richard's* army in motion, and a view of the Convent vault of the Grey Friars, in which the humpbacked tyrant is made to die, instead of comfortably sinking into the grave upon the battle-field to which history, with its customary falsity, has consigned him.

There is to be a benefit given to Mr. Fred. Maeder at Banvard's Museum this evening. Mr. Maeder is one of the authors of the very effective drama, "Nobody's Daughter," which is now running at that house, and he appears in that piece. His double claim upon the public as dramatist and player will not be disregarded, we are certain.

Readings.

MR. VANDENHOFF.

Mr. George Vandenhoff gave the first of his third series of readings at Irving Hall last evening, before a moderately numerous but entirely enthusiastic audience. On appearing, and before commencing his entertainment, Mr. Vandenhoff explained that he still suffered from a distressing bronchitis, and only an earnest desire to fulfill his engagement with the religious society in whose behalf his present course of readings were given, had inspired him with the courage to brave the inclement weather. In spite of his apparent suffering, Mr. Vandenhoff seemed to give as great satisfaction as in his heartiest moments. The story of "Doubledick" was listened to with unmarred interest, and the applause at its close was most genuine. Mr. Vandenhoff's second reading of the present series is announced to take place on Saturday evening, and in Steinway Hall. The selections will be from Shakespeare, Scott and Dickens.

MRS. VANDENHOFF.

Mrs. Vandenhoff's first reading will take place this evening at Lyric Hall.

MR. MURDOCK.

The series of recitations and readings by Mr. Murdock, the well-known tragedian, proposed by Mr. Samuel Colville, and to be given under that experienced gentleman's management, is advertised to begin on next Monday, and will be given in Steinway Hall. It is many years since Mr. Murdock acted in this City, and his last engagement under Burton was full of brilliant episodes. Since then he has confined his talents to the more circumscribed limits of the reader's platform; but his fame seems to have been kept quite green and bright by those chaste entertainments, and his reputation is at this day in the West and East undiminished. He has never appeared as a reader in New-York, and we anticipate much enjoyment for the admirers of this class of amusement when his "Evenings with the Poets" begin.

Miscellaneous Dramatic Notes.

Mr. Edwin Booth is playing in Chicago this week. On the 10th he will go to Milwaukee. Miss Mary McVicker—a recent *débutante* in Mr. Booth's pieces, who is to be the leading lady when he opens his new theatre, constantly plays with him in his Western engagements, and those performances may be considered as so many excellent rehearsals for her Metropolitan *début*.

The "Black Crook" will reach Memphis, in its Western travels, on the 21st, and the enterprising manager of the theatre in that city, determined to afford his patrons a taste of all kinds of current amusement, announces that previous to its production Mr. Forrest will begin a brief engagement.

Mr. George Pauncefort, well known to theatre-goers in Northern and Eastern cities, having disappeared about eighteen months ago, his wardrobe was recently sold by auction in San Francisco, the place in which he was last seen alive. Some of his friends, who knew his tendencies, think he joined Mr. Brigham Young's band, and is now at Salt Lake.

Managers outside of New-York and the larger cities, such as Boston and Philadelphia, do not make very favorable reports of their business. The want of employment that prevails in various parts of the country, and the distracted condition of society, is the explanation offered of this absence of overflowing houses. In New-Orleans neither Forrest, Booth nor Jefferson realized the profits they anticipated, based on their long absence from those parts. The "Black Crook" did better in opposition to them. In Cincinnati, Louisville, and even Chicago, the receipts have been unusually light for the season, and some "stars" have been so foolishly alarmed as to give up their engagements. The real trouble would seem to be that the playgoers are holding back for "novelty." New stars only bring them new faces, and something more is needed to stir their pulses and open their purses.

A suit has been brought against Manager Whitman in one of the Boston courts by a comedian named James Lewis, for one week's salary which his employer refused to pay him. The defence set up by Mr. Whitman stated that Lewis had forfeited the amount claimed, by engaging to act at another theatre while under contract to him, and also by making use of certain low "gags" during his performances. The case was decided in favor of the comedian, on the ground that his contract with Whitman did not appear to be for any stated period, and he was therefore, equally with the manager, to end it whenever he liked. In regard to the practice of "gagging," there was no proof of usage except by special rules, and in this case there were no rules at all. The manager has appealed from this decision. There is nothing, we believe, so disagreeable to the majority of respectable playgoers, as this practice of "gagging," or interpolating of slang and local phrases, to which all comedians of high or low degree are given; it seems impossible to restrain them, and the habit gives them quite as frequently the liberty of venting private spleen as of offending public taste by low remarks. Managers are altogether too indifferent to the impertinence, and it is only when they are touched personally that they begin to think their audiences "don't like it." The Boston manager's principal item in the complaint against his comedian was that in one of the "gags" the latter said: "Come and kiss me—come and kiss me for Phœbe;" and "Phœbe was the Christian name of the manager's wife."

Philadelphia is to have the "Grand Duchess" next week, with Mr. Bateman's troupe.

Mr. Charles Reade's drama of "Dora," which failed to be attractive in New-York, when Mrs. Bowers played it, has been successfully produced at Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, with Mr. Frederick Robinson as the old farmer, and Mrs. Chanfrau as *Dora*. Both these performances are highly spoken of by the Boston Press.

Lucille Western is playing *Nancy Sikes* in Buffalo this week. She will shortly appear at the New-York Theatre.

Miss Kate Reignolds has produced a version of "Marie Antoinette" in Washington, and acted the leading part.

Mr. Maretzek's artists, under Mr. Grover's management, (Miss Hauck, Mme. Gazzaniga, Mme. Kapp Young, Mme. Testa, Baragli, Bellini, Antonucci, &c.,) are giving opera in Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. GRANT.

The reported intentions of the House Reconstruction Committee to pursue the charges against the President in the Grant correspondence to the extent of presenting articles of impeachment, are greatly exaggerated. The Committee do not contemplate any such result, but are making an investigation to obtain if possible any further facts connected with the recent transactions in regard to the War Office. When these facts are obtained they will be reported to the House for such action as may be deemed necessary. Some of the members of course, are only too glad to have a pretext to revive the impeachment mania, and they make the most of this new matter, but it is a great ways from impeachment.

The President's reply to Gen. GRANT did not, after all, reach that officer yesterday, the replies of the members of the Cabinet who are quoted not having all been received, and the President being much engrossed by other duties. Those who have been intrusted with a statement of the points the letter will contain, assert that each of these members of the Cabinet will give over his own signature a statement of what Gen. GRANT said in Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January, and the President will also remind Gen. GRANT that his language smacks strongly of insubordination, and is disrespectful in character, tending to demoralize the service of which he is the distinguished head. In short, it is to be a sort of "I am the King" production, and GRANT is expected to take it, and forever after hold his peace. The letter will probably reach its destination to-morrow, and the public the next morning.

FINANCIAL BILLS.

The financial bills reported from the Finance Committee to-day, are the subject of much comment. Senator SHERMAN'S Funding Bill is much more favorably received than when first introduced. It has been very carefully considered by the Committee, and several of the features which were objected to before have been examined. The proposition, as it now stands, is plain and simple, and will commend itself for the straightforward and practical manner in which it proposes to effect its object.

Senator HENDERSON'S Bank bill repealing the limitation clause to the Bank law, which is favorably considered by the Committee, is in consonance with the views given in these dispatches heretofore. To wit: That the Senate would do nothing further in regard to the currency than to add to the volume of National Bank circulation and reduce the greenbacks in proportion. This bill, however, goes to the extent of increasing the total volume of circulation about $50,000,000, provides for redemption in greenbacks, and also limits the reduction of legal-tenders to $250,000,000, and the consequent increase of National Bank notes to $450,000,000. This proposition will meet with strong opposition in the House from the greenback advocates, who argue that if we are to have any increase of currency it should be of that character; but many of them will, nevertheless, vote for it if they cannot get just what they want, for they had rather have the increase in this shape than not have it at all.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Gen. MEADE telegraphed to Gen. GRANT yesterday, asking advice as to whether he should extend the time for the election in Alabama. As Gen. GRANT'S authority under the laws does not extend to such matters, all he could do was to tell Gen. MEADE to use his own judgment, and to advise him to extend the time if it seemed necessary. Notwithstanding the clamor of the rebels, it is more than likely that the Constitution is ratified; and whether it is or not, Congress will provide for the disability.

PROCEEDINGS IN IMPEACHMENT CASES.

An informal caucus of certain Republican members of the House was held this morning, at which it was determined to cause the Edmunds bill in the Senate, providing for a course of procedure in cases of impeachment, to be pushed forward for speedy action.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

THE RESIGNATION OF MINISTER ADAMS.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, United States Minister to England, has tendered his resignation to the President. This determination on his part, it is said, has had no connection whatever with his official relations, but was superinduced exclusively by a natural desire to return to his home and to the care of his long-neglected private interests.

MINING IN NEVADA.

Official returns have been made to the General Land Office of the survey of the shaft "Lodi," in the Nevada Mining District, in Gilpin County, Colorado, containing three and a third acres. The returns show that improvements have been made on said "Lodi" to the extent of $1,000, as required by the act of Congress, approved May 26, 1866. The vein is gold-bearing quartz, the assay being $216 07 per ton.

ACCIDENT TO SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Secretary MCCULLOCH, while leaving the Treasury Department, at the close of business yesterday afternoon, slipped upon the granite steps leading out of the building, and fell rather heavily upon his back, receiving several very severe bruises. To-day he is not able to leave his room, but expects to be at the Department to-morrow.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Señor ROMERO, in a private letter to a friend in this city, dated Jan. 6, says:

"Congress is quietly at work. The outbreak at Yucatan will soon be subdued. President JUAREZ has not yet reorganized his Cabinet. Mr. LERDO DE TEJADA will, however, remain at the head of it. Gen. DIAZ is expected in this city after a few days and he may go into the Cabinet. My friends are asking me to accept the position of member of our Supreme Court, elected by Congress, but all I desire at present is quiet and rest. We have found several of MAXIMILIAN'S secret papers, and are examining them and publishing portions of the same. We may yet find his correspondence with NAPOLEON, which I think will interest the world. Nothing has been decided about the Mexican Legation at Washington. We are glad to know that the United States will not be disturbed by the impeachment question. The new British Minister will be received in his diplomatic capacity by the President to-morrow. Those who have anticipated any allusion to the *Alabama* claims in the respective addresses will be disappointed. It will be found that nothing more than the usual compliments and expressed desire on the part of the President and the Minister for the perpetuation and strengthening of the peace which now exists between the two countries will be exchanged on the coming occasion.

OPENING OF HARBORS IN JAPAN.

The following has been received at the Department of State:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN,
YEDDO, Dec. 4, 1867.

SIR: In regard to the opening of a harbor on the west coast of Japan, and to the matters stated in reference thereto in my No. 56, under date of Oct. 22, I have the honor to inform you that in conjunction with all my colleagues interested therein, by virtue of treaty stipulations, viz., those of France, Great Britain and Holland, I have assented to the opening of Neegato together with the harbor of Ebisuminato on the Island of Sado, for the reasons mentioned in my No. 69, and at the earnest request of the Japanese Government, we have assented to a delay of three months in the opening of that city and harbor, being assured that by that time, April 1, 1868, all the necessary arrangements will be completed, both at Neegato and Ebisuminato, as provided in the agreement concluded Nov. 26. A copy of which I inclose marked No. 1. The entire island of Sado is to be opened to foreigners for travel, with residences and storehouses at Ebisuminato, while there is to be no foreign concession or settlement at Neegato, but the whole city is opened to them for residence and trade. A sufficient steam and lighter service is to be established between and at the two points, which we think will, in a great measure, remedy the want of sufficient harbor facilities at Neegato. A lighthouse is provided for at the mouth of the river, and sufficient buoys to mark the passage. Bonded warehouses are to be constructed at Neegato, and storehouses at Ebisuminato. I think the arrangements proposed by the Japanese Government for the opening of these two places very liberal, and have no doubt they will be carried out. I inclose No. 2, copy of a notice I thought best to issue for the information of American citizens.

Hoping that my action in this matter will meet the approval of the President and yourself, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Minister Resident of the United States at Japan.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington.

Official Notification.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN,
YEDDO, Nov. 27, 1867.

Citizens of the United States are informed that in conjunction with my colleagues, I have made arrangements with the Japanese Government by which the City of Yeddo, the town of Neegato, on the West coast, and the harbor of Ebisuminato, on the Island of Sado, will be opened to them for trade and residence, pursuant to treaty stipulations, on the 1st day of April next.

R. B. VAN VALKENBUGH,
Minister resident of the United States in Japan.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

The story that Secretary SEWARD had received the appointment of Minister to Great Britain is without the least foundation.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Meeting of the Society at Albany—Address by the President—Dr. Gray on Insanity.

From Our Own Reporter.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The Medical Society of the State of New-York met, pursuant to statute, in the State Geological Rooms in this city, at 11 o'clock to-day.

The President, Dr. JOHN P. GRAY, of the Utica Insane Asylum, who has acquired a wide-spread and well-deserved fame for his treatment of the insane, was in the chair, and called the meeting to order.

On motion of Dr. ALDEN MARCH, of Albany, the meeting proceeded to business—there being no clergyman present.

The President, Dr. GRAY, then read his annual address.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

In entering upon the duties of your presiding officer, I desire to express my deep sense of the responsibility and honor such a position bestows, and all the more as the office is one of suffrage. In the discharge of the duties under parliamentary rules with which I am practically unfamiliar, I must earnestly ask your generous indulgence. My predecessor, Dr. HUTCHISON, in his inaugural, a year ago, set forth the state of the medical school as prosperous and the system of instruction as steadily advancing to greater perfectness. Himself a teacher, he was well qualified to announce such an opinion, and nothing has occurred during the past year to render any modification of his statement necessary. With regard to the state of the medical Press, it is gratifying to announce the establishment, within the past year, of two additional medical periodicals, the *Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine*, and the *Medical Gazette*. There are now published in the State two weekly, two monthly, and two quarterly journals, devoted to medical science. Here, I am sure, it will not be deemed a work of supererogation to reiterate what must be the conviction of every well instructed medical man, that it is of the highest importance to encourage and cultivate a sound scientific literature for the profession. No man, in these days of mental activity and progress, can afford to limit his acquirements to what may be furnished by his own immediate sphere of observation, however extensive that sphere may be. The object of medical societies is to bring together into a common fund, available to the whole fraternity, the individual experience and observation of each member; and in whatever profession a man may seek usefulness for his fellow man, to be a growing man he must be a reading man. He must be a student, even if he would know how to observe, what to observe, and make the proper interpretation and use of that which he has observed. I would earnestly renew the advice of my predecessor—that the members of the profession generally, should make it a point to encourage and sustain medical literature, and for the sake of science and its advancement, by all proper means, should render the contribution of their own special knowledge, acquired by individual experience, in articles for the medical journals. A great deal of valuable knowledge is lost to the world—suggestions and hints that would be most fruitful in beneficial results, simply on account of the sensitiveness and timidity that withholds so many practical men from appearing in print, unless they can clothe their productions with the firm grace of belles-lettres, or the more ambitious style of the general literature of the day. Science calls only for clear statements of facts, and lucid definitions of principles, and the more unpretending the style the better generally for the cause of truth. More legislation is needed to guard the public in the sale and dispensing of medicines by unqualified persons, and especially of substances which may be used for criminal purposes. The incorporation of the College of Pharmacy of New-York implied the design of furnishing this protection, by affording the opportunity for the proper education of those desiring to qualify themselves for the practice of pharmacy. But the first and only law enacted to sustain the hands of this institution in its undertaking, became a dead letter on the statute book from technical and legal reasons, which have long since been abandoned, with regard to the sales of articles of diet, and the College now stands powerless to control the increasing evil for lack of legislative aid. It is now considered not only no infraction of the laws of trade or personal liberty to prohibit the sale or exposure of bad meats in market, but the same are confiscated and destroyed, and punishment imposed. But a dealer in the business of pharmacy may dispense deleterious drugs, abortion medicines, and substances for all manner of criminal purposes, without adequate legal impediment. This subject belongs to the legislator, but it is equally the privilege of all, and the imperative duty of medical men, to use all honorable means to guard the people against fraud or crime by the exhibition or sale of that which they know from professional experience to be not only injurious but dangerous to life and destructive of social morals. This Society is a body created by the Legislature for the very purpose of protection; and it stands now, as it always has stood, ready to be called upon to subserve the great purposes for which it was brought into existence, and to aid by its counsel in the framing of any necessary legislation on the subject. I, therefore, feel it my duty on this occasion to suggest that some additional legislation is needed, as well as some modification of existing statutes. First, as to the indiscriminate sale of drugs. Inasmuch as lives are sacrificed every year by the carelessness of ignorant and incompetent persons in putting up the prescriptions of citizens, it is manifest that some definite qualification should be required by law in all those who pretend to carry on the business of pharmaceutists, and that they should be made responsible for the character and quality of the substances dispensed by them. Again, it is now notorious that the laws intended to prevent or punish the procurement of abortion are openly disregarded or evaded by druggists and others calling themselves respectable, who dispense or sell medicines, keeping and disposing of vile and deleterious nostrums calculated and intended to induce abortion, and also by advertisements in many of the newspapers, which, while giving publicity to those under the guise of medicines for women's diseases, and with the intent of evasion pretend to caution women in certain conditions against taking them. What I would suggest is whether it would be too much to claim that the very use of such words and pretended cautions as I have referred to ought not to be *prima facie* evidence for causing such nostrums to be included within the terms of such "medicines, drugs, substances, &c.," as are forbidden to be taken or sold by some of the statutes of 1845 and 1846. * * * * The legal words of one of these statutes, in the use of the expression "a quick child," leave some room for quibbling and evasion upon this subject. If these words, "with a quick child," could be omitted, and the statute otherwise remain as it is, the period would be made to cover the whole period after conception. These suggestions, it appears to me, are but a carrying out of the whole spirit and tenor of the preamble and resolutions offered by Dr. ANDERSON last year, and adopted by the Society—resolutions which have already been regarded by all the friends of humanity and religion in this State as reflecting the highest credit upon this Society for its earnest devotion to truth and the public welfare. Medical education has attracted much attention. It has been admitted that reform was necessary, and that a higher standard should be required. Higher qualifications before granting a diploma has also been demanded. The report of Dr. DAVIS to the American Medical Association is a gratifying indication of an increase of interest. How far it may be wise, in order to attain the desired end, to invoke Legislative enactment, and how far the result should depend on the voluntary action of the various medical colleges, can be determined only by the most careful canvass of the whole matter. A bill is now before the Legislature involving the subject of professional status, and the question of appointing a State Board of Medical Examiners, and the following questions will now admit of discussion: Whether an absolute and uniform standard could be enforced; whether it is wise to aim at this, and whether absolute requirements from the schools would be advantageous?

Dr. GRAY detailed the enactments from 1813 down, and described their effect on the question of medical education. He thought subsequent amendments had not improved it. In conclusion, he dwelt upon the rewards which the art yielded of itself, and which to diligent students made it no longer an art, but a science.

Dr. RUSSELL offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President's inaugural address be referred to a committee of three, to examine and report such action thereon as may be deemed necessary on the part of this Society.

The President then appointed the following committees:

Business—Drs. E. R. Squibb, of Brooklyn, S. O. Vanderpool, of Albany, and J. Foster Jenkins.

Credentials—Drs. Hyde, P. P. Staats, and Wm. H. Bailey.

Reception—Drs. Alden March, Doolittle and W. B. Bibbs.

President's Address—Drs. Brinsmade, Banks and Rochester.

The Chaplain who had been expected, Rev. JESSE T. PECK, appeared and apologized for his tardiness, having been detained by some of his parishioners.

Dr. JAMES H. ARMSBY offered the following resolution:

That a committee of three be appointed to invite the physicians who are members of the Constitutional Convention and the State Legislature to participate in our deliberations during our meeting.

Drs. ARMSBY, HULL and A. WHITE were appointed a Committee of Invitation. Adopted.

Dr. D. P. BISSELL, of Utica, announced the death of Dr. JOHN MCCALL and Dr. MICHAEL H. DORING since the last meeting of the Society. He made some remarks, in which he stated that Dr. MCCALL entered the medical profession in 1812, as assistant surgeon in the United States army. After the close of the war, he settled in practice as a physician in Oneida County. He became a permanent member of the New-York State Medical Society in 1838. But four were now living who knew him then. Dr. DORING was also mentioned in appropriate terms. He closed his remarks by some resolutions deploring the death of such honest and faithful workers, and requesting Dr. CHARLES B. COVENTRY, of Utica, to prepare a memoir of Dr. MCCALL for publication and Mr. N. BAGG to do the same about Dr. DORING.

Prof. WHITE, of Buffalo, made some suitable and touching remarks, speaking of the value of the deceased to the public and their fellow-physicians.

Dr. SQUIBB, from the Business Committee, spoke of an appeal by N. K. FREEMAN, of West Farms, Westchester County, from a decision of expulsion.

During the consideration of the question Dr. BISSELL offered the following:

Resolved, That a standing Committee on Medical Ethics, to consist of three members, be annually appointed, to whom all papers, resolutions and other matters presented to the Society for consideration, involving questions of medical ethics, shall be referred.

Agreed to, and the Committee appointed, consisting of Drs. BRINSMADE, HYDE and BANKS.

The case of Dr. FREEMAN was then referred to this Committee.

Dr. HUN, Chairman of the Committee on Revision of By-laws, reported some alterations.

The report was recommitted, and the Committee instructed to recommend next year a new set of by-laws, and they were also authorized to print them for the private use of the Committee.

Dr. CHARLES W. WOODWARD, from Middletown, Conn., was introduced to the Society by Dr. ALDEN MARCH.

The members of the Society, the delegates and the honorary members, were invited to an entertainment given by Drs. MARCH and ARMSBY, at the City Hospital, on Wednesday evening.

Dr. HENRY C. GRAY, of Cambridge, Washington County, who acted as delegate to the New-Hampshire Medical Societies last year, made a report. He had been treated kindly, and reported highly of their fellow-laborers. Dr. WM. GOWAN, who had acted in a similar capacity as delegate to New-Jersey, made a similar report.

In the afternoon session the President announced the following Nominating Committee:

Dr. Joseph C. Hutchins, First District; Dr. Geo. J. Frisbie, Second District; Dr. Thos. Hun, Third District; Dr. F. Bundick, Fourth District; Dr. D. P. Bissell, Fifth District; Dr. W. C. Wey, Sixth District; Dr. W. Manlius Smith, Seventh District; Dr. C. C. Wyckoff, Eighth District.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Assembly, transmitting a resolution of Mr. JACOBS, of Kings, which had been passed, setting aside the special orders for Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and tendering the use of the Assembly Chamber on Wednesday evening for the use of the society.

A report of Dr. LANGWORTHY, Health Officer of the Society of the City of Rochester, was received.

Dr. WESCOTT, Dentist, from Syracuse, was requested to read a

REPORT ON DENTISTRY.

The report sets forth that at a State Convention held in Utica on the 18th and 19th of December, 1867, and numerously attended, the subject of procuring other legal enactments as would tend to regulate the practice of dentistry in this State, to protect the people against the evils of dental quackery, was considered. Drs. AMOS WESCOTT, of Syracuse, B. T. WHELWAYS, of Buffalo, and L. W. ROGERS, of Utica, were appointed a Committee to draw up a set of resolutions, to be presented to the Legislature. They set forth the importance of dental surgery to mankind, and of the necessity of recognition of its importance. They desire no prohibitory law, but the organization of County and State Medical Societies, the fixing of a minimum time for study, before the student shall be entitled to recognition as a dentist.

Dr. SQUIBB offered on this subject some resolutions, commending the movement on the part of the dentists, and tendering them their warm approval.

A lively discussion sprang up respecting the propriety of leaving the lithograph plates out of the future editions of the Medical Society Transactions. Dr. STAATS said that by personal inquiry he had become convinced that their would be great difficulty in getting the Transactions printed at all. Dr. CORLISS, of Washington, could not see the value of pictures of abortions, year after year. He thought that abortions were no longer desirable for illustrations. Dr. BIBBINS, of Brooklyn, took the ground that it was the right of this Society to demand that they be printed, and that they were far more valuable than other documents published by the Legislature.

A paper was read by Dr. GRISWOLD on the value of certain materials in medicine.

Papers were read in the evening session by Drs. GARRISH and SANDERS.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1868.

At the morning session the Society convened at 9:50, prayer being offered by Rev. Mr. SMART.

A memoir of Dr. JOHN MCCALL was read by Dr. A. C. COVENTRY. Dr. VANDERPOEL exhibited and explained the use of the spigmograph. Dr. MARCH introduced Dr. ALFRED HITCHCOCK, from Fitchburg, Mass., who addressed the Society. Dr. ORSON M. ALLABEN read a paper on Sloughing and its Consequences.

Dr. ARMSBY exhibited in the person of Rev. Mr. HARTWELL, a case of aneurism of the opthalmic artery.

The Treasurer, Dr. J. V. P. QUACKENBUSH, made his annual report, and it was appropriately referred.

Dr. JAMES C. HUTCHISON read a paper giving his experience in stricture of the urethra, by splitting the same.

Dr. A. MARCH reported a case of successful removal of about two inches of cancerous rectum.

Dr. BRINSMADE, from the Committee on the President's address, reported:

1. That laws should be passed to secure proper qualifications and restrictions on the part of those to whom the preparation, compounding and sale of drugs and medicines is entrusted.

2. That criminal abortion is so frequent and so lightly regarded by the public generally, that its wickedness and destructiveness to health can only be made apparent by the limited expression of the medical profession, and that the words, "with a quick child," in the revised statutes of the State, should be stricken out, and the law thus made to cover the whole period of gestation.

3. That the remarks on the education of medical students are most fully endorsed, and that all legitimate action to secure the same be most earnestly commended.

4. That the address be widely disseminated, and that a local committee present the necessary documents to the Legislature, to obtain, if possible, the proper legal enactment.

This was received and adopted.

Dr. CORLISS presented a report as delegate to the Rhode Island Medical Society, saying that medical science was advancing among the Rhode Islanders. He also reported as delegate to the Vermont Society, Dr. ED. H. PARKER read a paper on the use of the microscope in detecting forgery, illustrating its value by two cases in the courts. He was sustained in his views by Dr. E. R. SQUIBB. Papers were read by Dr. R. H. WARD and R. L. ALLEN, by the former on Allopathy, an inquiry into the relation of the sects in medicine; and by the latter, on the sources, composition and medicinal uses of the Saratoga mineral waters. The name of ELIAL T. FOOTE was dropped from the roll of permanent members of the Society.

At the afternoon session Dr. COBB moved that the Society request the Nominating Committee to present the name of Dr. CORLISS as their next President. Lost.

Dr. WHITE made his report as delegate to the Maine Medical Society. Dr. SQUIBB presented the report of Dr. A. N. BELL, from the Committee on Hygiene. Dr. COATES, from Batavia, reported a case of parasite, in the shape of a lumbricoid worm in the aorta. A paper was presented by Dr. FERRIS JACOBS on the removal of encephaloid testicle. A motion was made to fill the vacancy in the Pharmacological Committee, made vacant by the death of Dr. TOWNSEND, but was indefinitely postponed.

Dr. GRISCOM, of New-York, presented the scheme of a system of mutual insurance by the physicians of the State, similar to that of the Metropolitan Police. There were many less deaths in this profession than in others, and the expenses would be very light. Dr. BIBLIMS opposed it, declaring that there was no analogy between the two cases. Adjournment took place soon after, and Dr. GRISCOM then illustrated his views more at length.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In the evening Dr. GRAY, the President, delivered his annual address. Its theme was "Insanity—its Relation to Medicine." It was for a long time thought that diseases of the mind were quite different from those of the body, and should be based upon different views. This is not so. The fathers of medicine did not so regard it. Among the Egyptians there were retreats for the insane, where music, dancing and pleasant associations were used for their recovery; but the improvements of the ancients were lost in the barren hypothesis of the middle ages. We have been slowly emerging from the darkness of those times. The first great step was the erection of roomy and well-constructed buildings, in which the insane might be sheltered, thus taking the place of dark and gloomy cells. In this work America took the lead. The mad were transferred from the custody of a keeper to that of physicians qualified to take charge of them. The last relic of delusion was that insanity was a disease of the mind. The great improvements of the present day in the treatment of lunacy is owing to a careful study of their causes and an application of science to their alleviation. The truth is, that the treatment of the insane is a branch of medicine and to be treated as a branch. What can be demonstrated by the profession as wise, is speedily adopted and applied. Lunacy must be considered now as a bodily disease, and should be so treated. It is nearly always accompanied by a disorder of the bodily organs—that their condition is the potential cause of the state of aberration. It would be wise, at the present time, to extend the field of study, and embrace the study of these cases. They must, before coming to the asylum, come under the observation of ordinary physicians, and much might be done to lighten the burden. The symptoms and treatment of these cases can be learned at the same time other studies are followed, and students might be received in the public asylum. Such a privilege would be gladly extended. Dr. RUSH gave such instruction in 1791, and the effects of his teachings are yet seen. Other Professors gave like instructions; but it has not been until lately, and in Germany, that diseases of the mind have been made a separate chair. It had been inquired what would be the use of this? Would not the insane always be generally treated in asylums? Supposing they should be, it would be the duty of the physician to attempt to arrest it as soon as possible, and even if only one case in a hundred should be presented, it would be the duty of the medical man to be prepared to aid that one unfortunate. Dr. GRAY closed with a glowing tribute to his profession.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered to him for his able address.

After adjourning, the Society proceeded to the City Hospital, where they were received by Drs. MARCH and ARMSBY. Speeches were made by Messrs. CLARK, BOGERT, BROOKS, and others, a collation was provided, and a pleasant time was had, breaking up late.

LOUISIANA.

The Grain Trade—Political Affairs—The Reconstruction Convention—The Freedmen's Bureau.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

We are all deeply interested in the experiment whether the course of Western grain intended for exportation could be changed to this port. It has been always known that the river transportation was the cheapest, but the delay and cost of transfer, by hand, at this point, presented such a disadvantage that this trade had entirely deserted us. A short time since steam tow-barges were introduced on the upper river, and more recently a floating elevator was sent down, and is now transferring cargoes of bulk grain from barge to ship with a speed which astonishes the darkies, and an economy that encourages all to hope its entire success. This experiment has made probable another most important fact. It has been always thought that grain shipped by this route ran a great risk of climatic injury. This must have arisen from the delay of storage, hauling and handling here. A late shipment to Boston has shown that a shipment in bulk was received in better order than shipments heretofore made in sacks. This may be explained by the rapid transfer and the incidental ventilation. Any way, every one is now looking with confidence to the erection of more elevators and the shipment of the whole Western grain from this port, coastwise and foreign.

What makes this grain enterprise more interesting is the fact that it has been organized by Western and Northern men. More significant still, that the most energetic and the ablest man connected with it was a Federal Colonel in the late war, and that some of his warmest coadjutors were officers and soldiers in the Confederate army. This shows that the true ground of reconstruction is the presentation of interests and issues upon which the people of both sections can agree without reference to antecedent opinions or actions. It tends to show that however much may have been done toward negro equality by Northern people, they are adopting measures inevitable to release the Southern white man from his dependence on negro labor. This will be effected by the labor-saving machinery which they are manufacturing and pouring in from the western towns, and by such inventions as the elevator, which will give New-Orleans a new trade, add to her white population, and furnish her with a tonnage adequate to her commercial destiny.

PARTY POLITICS

are in their usual muddle. The Democratic Central Committee is appealing to all conservative men to rally upon its ticket, and some of this last class are hesitating between their hostility to old clap-trap and the impending ruin from Radical ascendancy. No doubt when the time comes most men who have anything at stake will vote any ticket which can defeat certain provisions of the new Constitution. We may say what we please of the demoralization of the negroes, but the demoralization of the politicians of the United States is far more thorough; so that honest men will vote for this ticket or that, as may at the moment appear best for the country, without feeling that they are thereby bound to any party beyond the act and the moment. For an established party becomes like an established religion; the nucleus of a knot of thieves who live on the plunder of the credulous. But we are promised another division in the Republican Party here. You will have seen by this correspondence that the negro leaders, finding the most of Southern whites excluded from the polls, announced their purpose to take charge of the State offices. Their white allies are chiefly composed of persons who, like the ancestral nobility of England, "came in with the conqueror." They did not relish this programme, and so set to work as you have seen to secure these offices for themselves. They nominated white men for all the chief offices. To this nomination the colored organ refuses to subscribe, and alleges the following reasons:

"We have now simply to say that the so-called ticket is the result of bogus credentials and bogus proxies, created by those who had the temerity to stifle the honest expression of constituencies, to which they dared not confide their aspirations fairly, and to insist that they alone could regenerate Louisiana."

It hoists the name of Judge TALIAFERRO as Governor, with that of DUMAS (colored) as Lieutenant, and calls a new convention. Thereupon the white Republicans read the *Tribune* out of the party and declare the *Republican* the only duly authorized organ of the Radical Republican Party. This shows a decided split in the ranks, from which nothing of practical benefit is like to come for the conservative interest. Possibly if two Radical tickets shall be run to the polls, one or the other may propose certain modifications of the reported Constitution which may induce the Conservatives to support that ticket as the least evil, or as effecting the most prevention.

THE CONVENTION.

While the attempts to carry the negro into company by law will meet with a social resistance that must ensure its defeat, the Convention has inaugurated some ideas which will be useful. One is a provision that the General Assembly shall provide for the protection of the rights of married women to their paraphernal property, and for the registration of the same, but no mortgage or privilege shall hereafter affect third parties, unless recorded in the parish where the property to be affected is situated.

This is leveled at the tacit mortgage system of the civil law which affects commercial confidence, and limits personal credit as the mortmain system did. It is proposed that the tacit mortgages and privileges now existing in this State shall cease to have effect against third persons after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, unless duly recorded. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all mortgages and privileges. This does not, it will be observed, affect the right to subject or settle property to the use of women or children. It only requires that such incumbrances or liabilities shall be made known of record. In this manner the beneficent purposes of the civil law may be made effectual without embarrassment to the purchase and transfer of property. The proposal of the Convention to enlarge the University is very well, if it were not coupled with the odious feature of social admission of all colors.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

This institution has been relieved of most of its duties. There are no longer "Refugees" to be provided for when a Sergeant can bear the Federal flag through the South without a color guard or a dime in his pocket. There is very little "abandoned lands." The Bureau has turned over its educational trust to the local authorities. The freedmen have the control of legislation and elections in the South, and with an armed loyal league are able to protect themselves. If the Bureau were now needed it would be for the protection of white people. So the Bureau, perceiving an end of its special labors, has developed a new usefulness. It is to organize and conduct the production of cotton. Adverting to the destitution of the freedmen, the Bureau proposes that if the planters will covenant to pay and feed them, the Government will advance the provisions for this purpose. But, as a condition of this advance, the planter is required to give bond and security in advance for a sum exceeding the value of the supplies; he is to consign his crop to such factors as the Bureau shall designate, and for any balance which may be due on the Government advances after applying the proceeds of the crop in payment, the planter acknowledges a lien on all his moveables. Thus, then the Bureau constitutes itself the overseer and factor of the cotton crop, while the planter is to keep a negro boarding-house at the risk of having his own furniture sold by the Government if he fails to pay the expenses. Such a trusteeship is too precarious to justify adoption by the planter. The Government had better loan the planter money on time, bind him to employ it in planting, take a mortgage on his real estate, and let him employ the money in his own way, and to his own advantage.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

A committee of the Common Council has been for some weeks past examining into certain charges of corruption against the Street Commissioner. As no report has yet been made, it would be premature to charge the Committee with party favor, but enough has been elicited to show that the epidemic of roguery in office which seems indigenous and perennial in your City, has spread to ours. Every party seems to rely upon the abuse of official position to recruit its forces. We took with much interest upon the agency of your Citizens' Association, which seems to have been formed to protect society from the rapacity of its own chosen rulers.

W. M. B.

VIRGINIA.

The Constitutional Convention—Internal Improvements—Usury—Qualifications for Governor—Political—Suicide.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 31, 1867.

The Committee on Internal Improvements will to-morrow submit to the Convention a very important report, setting forth therein that the State has been a very heavy loser by its investments in various schemes of internal improvement—canals, railways, rivers, &c.—and will recommend the insertion of a clause in the Constitution empowering the General Assembly to provide at an early day for the disposal of as much of the State's interest in all public works as can be exchanged for an equal amount of the bonds of the State, and to authorize the Board of Public Works to make the exchange as rapidly as possible; no money received from the sale of any bonds now held by the State to be applied to any other purpose than the reduction of the State debt. It will also recommend that the Legislature be prohibited from contracting any future liabilities of this kind, or allowing counties and cities thus to burden the people with taxes. This is looked upon by a majority of the people as a wise measure.

Virginia's debt to-day, mainly due to those investments, amounts to more than $46,000,000; and their entire present value to the Commonwealth is not estimated at $8,000,000. To meet the interest on this debt, the heaviest taxation is necessary—falling unduly upon the poor than upon the rich, owing to our former beautiful system of class legislation, when the rich only made the laws, and the poor only had to obey them. The scheme of the Committee will reduce the interest on the State debt about half a million yearly. The proposition will doubtless carry, and will be a great inducement to the masses to vote for the adoption of the Constitution. There can be no doubt, however, that the matter will be hotly discussed and energetically opposed in the Convention.

THE BANKS AND USURY.

The Committee on Banking, Currency and Insurance Companies, will also submit an additional report to-morrow to prohibit banks, insurance companies, brokers, and all other chartered institutions from charging a greater rate of interest than that allowed by law, which is now 7 per cent; but it will probably be increased. It will also report against allowing any broker, dealer in stocks, com, bills of exchange, or any other securities, or who loans money at a greater interest than allowed by law, or who is a State officer, or receives a salary from the public Treasury, literary or other funds, to hold any office in any insurance or trust company or banking institution. The wisdom of this measure is not so apparent as the other—and although the latter clause looks like guarding the public purse against fraud and peculation, the former would seem to be bad, as imposing restrictions that will repel capital, which we now so much need, and which to seek us should be left free and untrammeled and encouraged by liberal laws. The discussion on these measures when they come up under the rules, will be highly interesting,—and there will of course be considerable lobbying, as the railroads, the canals, the banks, the brokers, and the "whole soulless corporate body of the incorporated" are alike opposed to both measures. They aim a blow at their inherent right to live upon the sweat of "the million."

POLITICAL.

The Conservatives are fully organized, and are making a giant effort to carry the State. Their "tens" and "twenties" and "hundreds," as their system of organization is fixed, extend throughout the State, and are working faithfully for success. There will not be a white voter left unregistered. They vote in secret, but have no secrets whose disclosure would injure their cause. The Radicals, you may be sure, are not idle—but they know that without the bayonet and Congress they are powerless.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1868.

The morning hour, Monday, was exhausted in discussing the question whether the unsuccessful contestant for the seat of Mr. SOUTHALL, the editor of the Charlotteville *Chronicle*, should be paid mileage and per diem or not, while waiting the result of the contest. The Radicals were in favor of the payment, and quoted Congressional and Legislative precedents, and besides they contended that it should be given as an encouragement to contest seats in order to prevent frauds in elections. On the other hand, the Conservatives opposed it on the ground that the contestant in this case had never any cause of action, and that by recognizing his claim, it would be paying a premium to defeated candidates to contest elections, who had not the shadow of a claim to contest, in the hope of receiving the pay without performing any of the duties of delegates. The order of the day cut off the discussion.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Committee restricting the pardoning power, which it is alleged has been unduly exercised, and is not surrounded by proper checks, was taken up, but at once postponed in order to allow the report of the Committee on the Executive Department to be taken up, as the Chairman stated his Committee had made full provisions for restricting the clemency of the Governor.

The first section of this article of the Constitution, provides that the chief executive power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor, who shall be elected for the term of four years, commencing on the 1st of January, and that he shall be ineligible for the same office for the next succeeding term. This gave satisfaction to all parties, and was adopted without debate, as was likewise the second section, which simply defines the manner of his election. The third section, however, gave rise to a desultory discussion, which consumed the entire morning and afternoon session. It reads as follows:

"No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor unless he has attained the age of thirty years, has been a citizen of the United States twenty years, and of the State of Virginia two years."

Mr. ALLAN moved to substitute ten for twenty years, and Mr. BOWDEN twenty-one for thirty.

Mr. CLEMENTS opposed ALLAN'S substitute, and argued that any foreigner before being eligible to Gubernatorial honors should live in the country as long as was required of natives. He made a very good Know Nothing speech.

Mr. ALLAN came back upon him with the declaration that he thought ten years would render any foreigner good enough to be the Governor of Virginia.

Mr. PORTER now came to the rescue, and made a big bid for foreign favor by declaring that no term of years should be specified. It seemed to him strangely inconsistent, that while they were seeking to extend the political rights of the negroes, they should endeavor to abridge those of foreigners. He was in favor of encouraging immigration, and would not put any one on a probation of twenty years, or any other specified time, but leave that matter with the people entirely.

The amendment was rejected, and the section as reported from the Committee, adopted after Mr. CURTIS, a very strong Northern Radical, had expressed the opinion that he thought the Convention would act very liberally in permitting a foreigner to be Governor at all!

Mr. CLEMENTS then moved as the fourth section, that "the preceding section shall not be construed to exclude from the office of Governor any person born in the United States or its Territories." Very liberal in Mr. CLEMENTS, seeing he is "native here and to the manner born," and a leading Radical too, who might be Governor. It shows a desire to leave the field open to all comers—unless he looks upon Virginia as a territory.

Mr. GIBSON, however, offered the following as a substitute for Mr. CLEMENTS' section:

"The preceding section shall not be construed to render any man eligible to the office of Governor of the State unless he be a native-born citizen of the State."

On this substitute Mr. GIBSON took the floor, and went on to say that he thought the dignity and the interest of the State required that the chief magistrate of Virginia should be a man identified by birth and training with the interests of the State. He was opposed to opening the flood-gates to admit a tide of Red Republican adventurers from Europe, bent only upon agitation and so-called progress—the bane of any country—political firebrands to any community. Adopt the report of the Committee, and Virginia would become the resort of every broken-down political hack from abroad, who would gamble with the rights of the people, and turn the State into one vast hell. A man should be thoroughly identified with the community which he sought to rule. This was neither a partisan nor a party movement; it was one demanded by the interest of the whole State.

Col. WHITE (who challenged BUTLER) thought the whole matter out of order, nevertheless deigned a few words in reply to the Conservative member. His party seemed to be very much afraid of the people; and naturally, too, for it could hardly be expected that the people would hereafter support the Democracy which had ground them in the dust in days gone by. At the beginning of the war, a Don Quixote and three or four Sancho Panzas sallied forth from every plantation, and endeavored to delude the people with the most romantic prophecies of the coming greatness of the Old Dominion; but now like gamecocks from the pit, with tail-feathers torn and bedraggled, these parties had slunk away worsted.

The article proposed by Mr. CLEMENTS, leaving it free for anybody born in the United States to become Governor, was then adopted; the substitute of Mr. GIBSON, confining the office to natives of the State being voted down, of course. But Mr. GIBSON gained his point and got a speech read in favor of the Old Dominion.

Mr. THOMAS moved to reconsider the third section in order to provide for one or more years' residence in the State. The reconsideration was ordered, and he then proposed five years' residence, as he thought it would require at least that period of time for a man to learn the duties of the office, coming from another State.

Mr. PORTER moved as a substitute that the Governor should be twenty-one years of age and a citizen of the State and the Union. In support of his amendment he said there were judges who would decide that the citizenship of the officer or soldier bore date from the day of his resignation. He wanted no restriction, either, as to age, upon any class. Such was the nature of the legislation that drove Chancellor KENT, at the age of 60, from the New-York bench. He was willing to leave all these things to the discrimination of the people—the source of all power. Allowing a man to be eligible at 21 did not compel the people to elect him. He did not follow in the track of the past; he was a progressive man—not for the purpose of change, but to mix the good of the past with the good of the present. He opposed proscription either as to age or color; for if a man were competent to fill the office he would not look into his face to see its color or at his chin to measure the length of his beard.

Mr. CLEMENTS wanted to recommit, as he would not have a foreigner only two years in the country made eligible to the office of Governor of Virginia.

Dr. BAYNE (negro) thought this way of making constitutions in a hurry, like rabbits jumping through a fence, wouldn't do. He thought a man at twenty-one didn't have the age on him, no matter how smart he might be. He opposed Mr. THOMAS' amendment, because he did not want the people tied down to men of five years, when they might want to elect one equally good, who had not lived here two years. Some folks were so afraid to trust the people. He was not.

Mr. HUNNICUTT thought that every candidate for office should understand our laws, customs and institutions, but believed two years' residence sufficient to give an intelligent American an insight into them. He regretted the feeling of jealousy existing toward people of other States, and was not afraid that foreigners would upset the world, and therefore did not care to fetter them. But to keep up the dignity of the office he thought that twenty-five years was the lowest age at which a man should be eligible to the office of Governor. He was not willing to allow a stripling of twenty-one years to hold that dignified position.

Mr. TOLER (negro) opposed the amendment in a short speech, only remarkable for the amazement it caused, and at a late hour of the night the house adjourned, without coming to a vote.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

A young man named THOMAS BELL, the son of a wealthy merchant of this city, who had drank himself crazy, committed suicide at the Spottswood Hotel last night by swallowing six grains of morphine. He had but recently returned from Mexico, got on a big spree, and, tired of life, resolved to end its sorrows. Procuring the poison from a convenient apothecary—for there are such here even as at Mantua in the days of Romeo—he went to the hotel, called for a room, was shown to it, took the dose, told the servant, who unfortunately did not believe him, and in the morning he was found dead.

The only other item of news is that we have another theatre company to play to-night. It opens with BROUGHAM'S "Lottery of Life," which will have a splendid run.

KAPPA.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Anson Herrick.

After an illness of a few days only, at 1:30 A. M. yesterday, Hon. ANSON HERRICK died, at his residence in Lexington-avenue. He was born in Lewiston, Maine, in 1812, and resided there until 1836, when he came to this City, and settled here in the capacity of a journeyman printer. In 1838 he commenced the publication (in connection with JOHN F. ROPES and JESSE FELL) of the *Atlas*. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was appointed Naval Storekeeper by President BUCHANAN, and retained that post until a change was made in the Administration. In 1862 he was elected to Congress. Mr. HERRICK had long been identified with the Democratic Party, of which he was a prominent member.

Hebrew Charity Ball.

Although the Academy of Music was not crowded during the progress of the Hebrew Charity Ball last night, it was atleast filled to such a degree as to place the pecuniary success of the affair beyond a doubt. Dancing, to excellent music, was commenced early in the evening, and the comparatively sparse attendance on the floor made participation in it exceptionally pleasant. The ladies' dresses were remarkably beautiful, and gems of fabulous value were plenty. There was, of course, a noticeable lack of incident, for masked balls seem to have a monopoly of that article, but the guests enjoyed themselves most heartily, nevertheless. Altogether, there will be none but bright recollections associated with the Hebrew Charity Ball of 1868.

American (Waltham) Watches,
At greatly Reduced Prices.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all respectable dealers.—*Adv.*

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG. CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
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The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

The Laundry.
COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.
Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865,
I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the
VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL)
which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

Hull's Family Soap.
Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Beautify and Dress the Hair, and restore it to its natural color, and impart that beautiful gloss, odor, &c., use Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price $1.

Ladies' White Satin Boots and Slippers for balls and parties, Arctic overshoes and India rubber, for snow and rain, at
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, Laroche, Joubert et Cie new Wedding Cards and Note Papers just received.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BRETT—CLARK.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 5, by Rev. O. D. W. Bridgeman, Mr. GEORGE W. BRETT, of Boston, to Miss MARIA S. CLARK, of Albany.

BUXTON—VAN NOSTRAND.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, T. B. Richards, Esq., by Rev. A. H. Thompson, D. D., CHARLES F. BUXTON to SARAH RICHARDS, daughter of Prof. J. Van Nostrand, all of this City.

☞ Texas papers please copy.

HYDE—HYDE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, at the Church of the Advent, Boston, by Rev. Dr. Balles, EDWARD H. HYDE, of Springfield, Mass., to MARY P. HYDE, niece of Admiral H. K. Thatcher, U. S. N.

☞ Richmond and Alexandria, Va., papers please copy.

DIED.

BALLOU.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, of consumption, LEONARD S. BALLOU, aged 55 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 6 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, of scarlet fever, at No. 200 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, FRED GLENVILLE, son of R. S. and Kate M. Brown, aged 3 years and 6 months.

CAMERON.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, Mrs. CATHARINE ANN CAMERON, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandson, Joseph Young, No. 357 Broome-st.

COZZINS.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 6, ABRAHAM M. COZZINS, in the 57th year of his age.

FROST.—At Westchester, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, of congestion of the lungs, JOHN FROST, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends and members of Wyoming Lodge No. 492, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at West Farms, this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

☞ The members of Wyoming Lodge No. 492, F. & A. M., are requested to meet at their rooms, Westchester, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, JOHN FROST.

H. OLMSTEAD, M.

HAWKINS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, Mrs. RHODA HAWKINS, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her sister, Miss A. H. Jones, No. 89 Clinton-place, 8th-st., on Saturday morning, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HERRICK.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, ANSON HERRICK, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, and the members of the Tammany Society, of the Democratic Republican General Committee at Tammany Hall, and of John D. Willard Lodge, F. & A. M., are requested to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 548 Lexington-av., on Sunday, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HORTON.—At Upper New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, after a short illness, BENJAMIN U. HORTON, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, in Upper New-Rochelle. Carriages will be in waiting at New-Rochelle Depot on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from 27th-st. His remains will be interred at White Plains.

HUBBARD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, SUSAN LOGAN, wife of N. T. Hubbard, of this City, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, University-place, corner 10th-st., on Friday, Feb. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, PETER, son of Peter K. and Annie Amelia Knapp, aged 8 years and 4 months.

KENT.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, JAMES KENT, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 755 3d-av., on Saturday at 1 o'clock.

I. O. OF O. F.—The members of Ark Lodge No. 28, are requested to attend the funeral of Bro. JAMES KENT, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 755 3d-av.

JOHN W. HYER, N. G.
DAVID DREWRY, Secretary.

LAWRENCE.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, MARY HOWEL, wife of D. H. Lawrence, of this City, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 208 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LEE.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, Mrs. ELEANOR LEE, widow of the late John H. Lee, of this City, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral at Dr. Hutton's Church, in Washington-square, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, CATHARINE S., daughter of Rebecca R. and the late Frederick Lockwood.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her uncle, Roe Lockwood, No. 2 West 32d-st., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 3 P. M.

PEASE.—At the residence of Rev. L. M. Pease, on Thursday, Feb. 6, PHILO. C. PEASE, M. D., aged 32 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, John Peirce, West Farms.

STINE.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, HARRIET ALICE, daughter of Thomas S. and Alice Stine, aged 1 year, 4 months and 20 days.

STONE.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, HARRIET ALICE, daughter of Thomas S. and Alice Stone, aged 1 year, 4 months and 20 days.

VREELAND.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 5, at his late residence, Pamrapo, Hudson County, N. J., HARTMAN VREELAND, Sr., aged 84 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Feb. 8. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to the house at 12 M. Funeral services at the Reformed Church of Bayonne at 12½ o'clock. A train of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M., returning at 2:43 P. M., stopping at both places.

WAKEMAN.—DAVID, only son of Mary and the late David Wakeman, aged 5 years and 3 months.

The funeral service will be held at the house of his uncle, Mr. John Wakeman, No. 420 West 43d-st., this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WARD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, of inflammation of the lungs, JOHN M. WARD, infant son of John A. Ward, M. D., aged 2 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 20 East 21st-st., on Saturday at 2 P. M.

WHEATON.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, ABEL WHEATON, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited attend the funeral services on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, at his late residence, No. 464 3d-av.

WALDRON.—In Newcastle, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 5, SAMUEL W. WALDRON, in the 70th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment.

WOODRUFF.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 6, after a lingering illness, GEORGE COLES, second son of Rev. G. W. and E. W. Woodruff, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the 7th-st. M. E. Church, on Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment on Monday morning.

C COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND REGT., N. G. S. N. Y.—The Company is hereby ordered to assemble at the armory on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 12½ o'clock sharp, in citizen's dress, dark clothes, white gloves, and crape on the left arm, to attend the funeral of our late comrade, HENRY LITTLE. By order.

Capt. JOHN H. PALMER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.
WEBER PIANO-FORTE ROOMS,
NO. 429 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK.

While stagnation and dullness have been the rule in every manufacturing and mercantile business, the number of piano-fortes made the past year has been immensely less than the year 1866. The Internal Revenue statistics show the sale of the WEBER PIANO-FORTES to have been

45 PER CENT. LARGER

in the year 1867 than in the year 1866.

This flattering result is due to the appreciation of my instruments by a discerning public, the recommendation of them by the profession, and the energy of my agents and friends.

To them all I tender my sincere thanks, and beg of them to press on in the good work, and they may rest assured no effort of mine shall be wanting by which the reputation of the Weber Piano-fortes shall be maintained, and obtain a still higher one in the year 1868—especially as my new Concert Grand have been acknowledged by musicians and critics *The Best* manufactured.

Most respectfully, A. WEBER.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, is "a combination and a form indeed," for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation; thus *removing the cause*, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the disease behind.

ALL THE FAMILY SEWING.
BARTLETT'S reversible sewing-machines are the cheapest reliable machines, they are made for use hand or foot. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing. Examine the different styles at the Bartlett Machine and Needle Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on WEDNESDAY, 5th, THURSDAY, 6th, and SATURDAY, 8th, inst., closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C, D and D, 11:30 A. M.; E and F, 11:10 A. M., and G, 11 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

DR. NESBITT'S CELEBRATED COUGH SYRUP.—This cough syrup is guaranteed in every respect superior to all others. Don't fail to purchase a bottle. Sold by all respectable druggists. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.
HOYT & BLANCHARD, Proprietors,
No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 2d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price 50 cents per hundred.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	111¾	111⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅝	108
Coupon, 1881....	111¾	112	10-40 Reg.......	101	101¼
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108	108½	10-40 Coupon......	104⅜	104⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111⅝	111⅞	Gold	141⅞	142
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅞	109⅛	June 7.30.......	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅜	110	July 7.30.......	107⅜	107⅝
5-20C. '65Jan&Jly	107⅜	107⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Feb 6, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 85 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 65 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter, that the eighth installment of Fifteen Dollars on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 10th day of February next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE LEADING COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, BANK STOCKS, &C., ALL FOR SALE AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Jan. 9, 1868, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was elected President and E. ALLIGER was appointed Secretary pro tem.

At a subsequent meeting held Jan. 18, Mr. WILLIAM B. HODGSDON was appointed Secretary to take effect Feb. 1, 1868. E. ALLIGER, Secretary, pro tem.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN J. CISCO & SON HAVE REMOVED THEIR BANKING HOUSE TO NO. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER, BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING.

RACINE,
KENOSHA,
MILWAUKIE AND
WATERTOWN BONDS

Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

METROPOLITAN GAS.
CITIZENS' GAS.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS, OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES.—Safe and reliable investment for Savings Banks and for parties holding trust funds.

$600,000 First Mortgage Western Division Bonds, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company; interest semi-annually, February and August.

$100,000 First Mortgage Bonds Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company; interest 7 per cent., payable May and November: secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$100,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company preferred shares; interest 7 per cent., payable January and July; secured by lease of road and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds, Western Division; whole mortgage debt on 144 miles, $956,000, less than $7,000 per mile; interest payable January and July, and secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Sinking Fund, 7 per cent. bonds; secured by land and income; 7 per cent. interest, payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Toledo, Logansport & Burlington Railroad Company's Bonds; interest 7 per cent. semi-annually, payable February and August; interest guaranteed by Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company. CHARLES L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Co., No. 26 Exchange-place.

$50,000 HUDSON COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, at noon, for the purchase of $50,000 Hudson County Seven Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The Bonds will bear date on the 1st day of March 1868, and will be made payable as follows, to wit:

$5,000	March 1, 1872.
5,000	March 1, 1873.
5,000	March 1, 1874.
5,000	March 1, 1875.
5,000	March 1, 1876.
5,000	March 1, 1877.
5,000	March 1, 1878.
5,000	March 1, 1879.
5,000	March 1, 1880.
5,000	March 1, 1881.
$50,000	

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000, with coupons payable semi-annually.

The right to reject all or any of bids is reserved.

Proposals to be directed to the "Commissioners of the Loaning Fund," at the Savings Bank, Washington-st., Jersey City.

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., Jan. 31, 1868.

JAMES LYNCH,
H. D. VAN NOSTRAND,
E. W. KINGSLAND,
Commissioners of the Loaning Fund.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 12, and reopened on Saturday, Feb. 29.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders, held on the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

C. K. GARRISON, OAKES AMES,
GEORGE J. FORREST, GEORGE INNIS,
M. WARD, JAS. A. RAYNOR,
JOSE F. NAVARO, PETER BUTLER.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,

M. WARD, Secretary.

BLIVEN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, Feb. 14, next. Polls open at 3 and close at 4 o'clock P. M. F. J. DOMINICK, Secretary.

ELECTION.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Feb. 4, 1868.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILWAY CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT BONDS FOR SALE.

TOTAL ISSUE...... .... $2,310,000.

These Bonds are the first and only Mortgage on a completed railroad, 162 miles in length, running from Keokuk to Des Moines, the capital of Iowa. The balance of the entire issue, 268 Bonds of $1,000 each, are now offered on favorable terms.

The subscribers have sold over a million dollars of these Bonds at par to parties investing for estates and to capitalists. The principal of these Bonds can be registered payable to the holder.

GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place, New York.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE,

Nos. 112 & 114 Broadway.

JANUARY 1, 1868.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1867....		$6,727,816 65
Amount of Premiums received during 1867..........	$3,104,051 24	
Amount of Interest received and accrued, including Premium on Gold, &c.........	487,339 94—	3,591,391 28
		$10,319,207 93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Losses by Death........	$561,921 45	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Annuities, and surrendered and canceled Policies..............	486,851 36	
Paid Salaries, Printing, Office and Law Expenses....	98,032 55	
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses.........	333,207 43	
Paid Advertising and Physicians' Fees...........	46,577 87	
Paid Taxes and Internal Revenue Stamps.........	19,291 26—	$1,544,881 92
		$8,774,326 01

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank and in Trust Company...........	$575,236 84
Invested in United States Stocks, cost.......... (Market value, $3,156,606 87.)	2,978,907 49
Invested in New-York City Bank Stocks............ (Market value, $45,855.)	41,549 00
Invested in New-York State Stocks............ (Market value, $636,050.)	606,308 60
Invested in other stocks.......... (Market value, $151,225.)	149,337 01
Loans on demand secured by U. S. and other stocks.......... (Market value, $311,497.)	257,700 00
Real Estate.............. (Market value, $700,125 66.)	626,234 58
Bonds and Mortgages.......... (Secured by Real Estate valued at $2,260,000.)	1,072,800 00
Premium Notes on Existing Policies, bearing interest......	1,556,637 47
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1868............	346,285 81
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1868.....	52,402 83
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1868.....	2,401 96
Premiums on Policies and in hands of agents in course of transmission........	406,326 77— 8,774,326 01
Add Excess of market value of securities over cost.........	385,427 90
Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1868.........	$9,159,753 91

LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1868......	$134,800 00
Amount of reported losses awaiting proofs, &c...........	38,214 32
Amount reserved for reinsurance on existing policies, valuations, Carlisle table, four per cent. interest, net premium........	6,263,635 49
Return Premium declared prior to 1866, payable on demand	72,572 51
Return Premium, 1866, now to be paid...........	422,638 00
Return Premium, 1867, (present value)...........	565,468 00—$7,517,328 32
Divisible Surplus............	$1,642,425 59

During the year 6,597 policies have been issued, insuring............ $22,541,940 00

The Board of Trustees have directed the redemption of the dividends declared in 1866. Scrip certificates for same will be redeemed in cash on and after the first MONDAY in March next on presentation at the Home Office. Policies subject to notes will be credited with the redemption on the settlement of next annual premium. From the undivided fund as above of $1,642,425 59 the Trustees have also declared a cash dividend to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus," which will be available in settlement of the next annual premium.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN M. NIXON, (DORMUS & NIXON, Dry Goods,) No. 45 Warren-st.
DAVID DOWS, (DAVID DOWS & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine sts.
DANIEL S. MILLER, (late DATER, MILLER & Co., Grocers.)
HENRY K. BOGERT, (BOGERT & KNEELAND,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN L. ROGERS, (late WYETH, ROGERS & Co., Importers,) No. 54 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS, (Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
DUDLEY B. FULLER, (FULLER, LORD & Co., Iron,) No. 139 Greenwich-st.
WM. H. APPLETON, (APPLETON & Co., Publishers,) Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS, (COLLINS & BROTHERS, Stationers,) No. 106 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM BARTON, Banker, No. 33 Wall-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, (BOOTH & EDGAR,) No. 95 Front-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Banker, No. 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS, (BOWERS, BECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr., Dry Goods,) No. 59 Leonard-st.
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, (ANTHONY & HALL, Dry Goods,) No. 60 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Co., No. 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN, Provisions, No. 400 West 12th-st.
EDWIN HOYT, (HOYT, SPRAGUES & Co., Dry Goods,) No. 56 Park-place.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President,
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Ass't. Med. Examiner.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 14th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of two thousand dollars of said bonds, for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES C. BELL,
FRED'K A. COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting. Also, to hear the report of the Investigating Committee. AARON A. DEGRAUW, Secretary of Stockholders' Meeting, 242 South-st., New-York.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 Wall-st., Feb. 3, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Directors of this Company, held this day, SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Esq., was unanimously elected President. WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary pro tem.

IOWA CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—Muscatine, Davenport and Dubuque City, Desmoines, Iowa, Johnson, Muscatine and Lee County Bonds, purchased by THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALANCED and closed by an experienced book-keeper. Address S. F. K., Box No. 2,186 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY-FIVE PER CENT. and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD Co. GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE. NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th inst. until the morning of the 26th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GERARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL............	$200,000 00
SURPLUS................	57,023 46
	$257,023 46
LOSSES UNPAID............	2,250 00
ASSETS.................	$254,773 46

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868, free of Government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.............	$200,000 00
CASH SURPLUS............	106,016 56
Nett Assets, Feb. 1, 1868.......	$306,016 56

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th February next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst. to 10th proximo inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 10, prox. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT CO., No. 76 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

COAL TAR.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Feb. 15, instant, inclusive, for the purchase of all the coal tar manufactured by the company, (excepting such quantity as may be required for the use of the company;) proposals to be sealed and directed to the company at No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York, indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar," and to state the amount offered per ton for all the coal carbonized for the period above named. The number of tons carbonized to be determined by the books of the company; the coal tar to be taken from the tar well by the contractor. Payments for same to be made monthly.

Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of contract will be required.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER HOUSES!

The Telescopic Cup Company are now prepared to execute orders for the celebrated "NILES' PATENT HARD RUBBER TUMBLERS." Orders should be addressed to JOHN B. BABCOCK, Treasurer, Boston.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42½ 5th-av.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and other securities, and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LICENSES FOR COATING METALS UNDER patent issued 4th September, 1866, to Edmund Morewood, will be granted on application to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 67 William-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av., cor. 11th-st.—Services SUNDAY, Feb. 9, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PAXTON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., instead of evening as heretofore.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 1868, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John G. Davis and Walter Barnes, Esqs., Executors of James Barnes, deceased:

720 shs. Merchant's Exchange National Bank, $50 each.
60 shs. Pacific National Bank, $50 each.
20 shs. Rockland County Nat. Bank, N. Y., $50 each.
15 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank, $100 each.
10 shs. Hudson County Nat. Bank, N. J., $100 each.
25 shs. New-York County Nat. Bank, $100 each.
20 shs. Irving National Bank, $50 each.
32 shs. Broadway National Bank, $25 each.
10 shs. Manhattan Company, $50 each.
20 shs. Merchants' Fire In. Co., $50 each.
125 shs. Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co., $17 each.
25 shs. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co., $10 each.
20 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co., $25 each.
20 shs. Greenwich Fire Ins. Co., $25 each.
20 shs. Commercial Fire Ins. Co., $50 each.
10 shs. Star Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.
5 shs. Guardian Life Ins. Co., $100 each.
50 shs. New-York and New-Haven RR. Co., $100 each.
15 shs. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg RR. Co., $100 each.
10 shs. Great Western Marine Ins. Co., $100 each.
$100 Rome and Watertown RR. Co. 7 p. c. bonds, 1880.
$3,000 Milwaukee and Western RR. Co. 7 p. c. bonds, 1891, $1,000 each.
$2,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul RR. Co., 1st mtge. 7 p. c. bonds 1893, $1,000 each.
$5,000 Flint and Pere Marquette RR. Co. 7 p. c. bonds, 1880.
$5,000 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry RR. Co. 7 p. c. bonds, 1873.
$2,000 Buffalo, New-York and Erie RR. Co. 1st mtge. 7 p. c. bonds, 1877, $1,000 each.
$3,000 State of Michigan 7 p. c. bonds, 1886, $1,000 each.
$8,000 Essex County, N. J., 7 p. c. bonds, 1884, $1,000 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
63 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co., $100 each.
10 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 215 LOTS ON BOULEVARD BROADWAY, 8TH, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 87TH, 88TH AND 89TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the balance of three entire blocks of ground on Central Park and the new Boulevard, and on and between 87th and 89th sts.; being part of the property of Martin Zborowski, Esq.

This land is on the highest and best grade around Central Park, and in the most improving part of the City. The sale will be positive.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance March 1. Maps can be had on application to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or to Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., No. 187 Fulton-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

150 frails Seedless Raisins.
1,050 packages Malaga Raisins.
100 cases Figs, American drums, assorted sizes.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River:
1,738 half chests fresh Malaga Oranges.
1,198 quarter chests fresh Malaga Oranges.
10 boxes fresh sweet Limes.
Cargo brig *Americus*, from Malaga.

BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

Booktrade salerooms and fine art galleries, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7 o'clock, Oil Paintings and Engravings. Catalogue of a private collection of oil paintings, water colors, engravings, etchings, &c., &c., attributed to the following artists: Albano, Giotto, Dietrichi, Spagnoleto, Rembrandt, Marco Antonio, Ghisi, Morghem, Podesta, Drevet, and others of equal merit, and now on exhibition. Catalogues ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS., 63D, 64TH AND 65TH STS., TO BE LEASED ON LONG TERMS, ON THE BASIS OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR LEASE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The leases of one hundred valuable lots, very desirable for the erection thereon of first-class residences and stores, and suitable for immediate improvements, being free from rock, and in the vicinity of the Central Park and of the 3d-av. Railroad Depot. This property is part of the estate of James Beekman, deceased, and having been in the family upward of one hundred years, the title is unexceptionable.

The above lots are situated as follows:

3D-AV.—Eleven lots on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st.

Thirty-nine lots on the block bounded by 3d and Lexington avs., 64th and 65th sts.

LEXINGTON-AV.—One entire block bounded by Lexington and 4th avs., 64th and 65th sts.

Twelve lots on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 64th-st.

The lease will contain covenants against nuisances, two renewals, and the street and Lexington-av. lots will be restricted to private dwellings without stores underneath.

For maps and copies of the leases apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JAMES COLE'S SON, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court in Partition—Sale positive. JAMES COLE'S SON will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the valuable plot of ground known as No. 335 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., and the buildings thereon. The lot is on the south side of Grand-st., 60 feet east of Union-av., and is 40 feet front by 100 deep. The front building is built of brick in a substantial manner, and is three-story, attic and cellar, containing twelve rooms, beside store and cellar. Size 22x45. The two frame houses on the rear of the lot are each two-story, attic and cellar. Also, at the same time, the two vacant lots on Bushwick-av., west side, 56 feet south of Varet-st.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell on FRIDAY, 7th, at 1 o'clock P. M., the first-class distillery, four-story brick building and five years lease of premises, at the northerly side of West 56th-st., 150 feet west of 9th-av., the machinery and fixtures, viz.: Steam engine, boilers, fermenting mash, boiling tubs and vats, copper still and worm, piping and other distillery fixtures. Sale positive and punctual. Terms cash; deposits exacted from all purchasers.

C. A. ARTHUR, Receiver, by order of the Supreme Court.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION of ALVA H. TREMAIN, City Referee. THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 7, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM:

42D-ST—2 lots n. s., commencing 131 ft. w. of 7th-av.

MUNDY & HIGGINS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK, at No. 29 King-st., a large assortment of fine household furniture, carpets &c., &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec28-lawtomar26

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY,

NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

In accordance with law the following-named shares in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company will be sold at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, at No. 44 Exchange-place, at 2 o'clock, for assessment of $2 per share, due Oct. 1, 1867, excepting such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said assessment:

Cert. 859—200 sh's	Cert. 870—100 sh's	Cert. 757—200 sh's
Cert. 825— 50 sh's	Cert. 743—100 sh's	Cert. 745—150 sh's
Cert. 683—500 sh's	Cert. 682—100 sh's	Cert. 908— 45 sh's
Cert. 889—100 sh's	Cert. 730—150 sh's	Cert. 879—100 sh's
Cert. 580—100 sh's	Cert. 576—100 sh's	Cert. 577—100 sh's
Cert. 518—100 sh's	Cert. 849— 20 sh's	Cert. 671—100 sh's
Cert. 373—100 sh's	Cert. 613— 50 sh's	Cert. 715— 50 sh's
Cert. 867— 50 sh's	Cert. 796—250 sh's	Cert. 632— 60 sh's
Cert. 351—100 sh's	Cert. 868— 33 sh's	Cert. 890— 17 sh's
Cert. 866— 60 sh's	Cert. 846—200 sh's	Cert. 891— 50 sh's
Cert. 693—100 sh's	Cert. 840—126 sh's	Cert. 882—100 sh's
Cert. 353—200 sh's	Cert. 897— 25 sh's	Cert. 867—200 sh's
Cert. 817— 50 sh's	Cert. 712—200 sh's	Cert. 705—100 sh's
Cert. 815—150 sh's	Cert. 898—100 sh's	Cert. 892—100 sh's
Cert. 726—1000sh's	Cert. 727—100 sh's	

By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

The above-named sale is postponed to MONDAY Feb. 10, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order of Directors.

JAN. 6, 1868. F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY BOOTEES.

OFFICE OF ARMY, CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., about

500 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 5.
450 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 6.
4,375 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 7.
4,375 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 8.
Terms, cash, in Government funds.
Ten per cent. down.

Purchases to be removed within five days from day of sale.

C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Qrm. U. S. A.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, assignee of HENRY F. METZLER and THOMAS G. COWPERTHWAITE, bankrupts, hereby give notice that he will sell at public auction, the machinery, consisting of two circular saws, one double scroll saw, two turning lathes, one mortising machine, shafting and pulleys, steam-pipe, &c.; children's carriages, hobby-horses, patent leaping horses, finished and unfinished; safe and office fixtures, lumber, and the stock in trade of said bankrupts, at their late place of business, Nos. 618 and 620 5th-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock of said day.

JOHN K. KNAPP, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MR. J. F. CROPSEY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock, at the above Galleries, the collection of this distinguished artist, comprising finished pictures and studies from nature, representing various American, English and Italian scenes, including many of his latest and best works. They will be on exhibition on and after Tuesday, Feb. 4, as above, FREE. Catalogues at the Gallery.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,575 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:

150 barrels	K. B. C.	3,672 to 3,821.
150 barrels	K. B. C.	3,984 to 4,133.
225 barrels	K. B. C.	
250 barrels	K. B. C.	4,184 to 4,433.
250 barrels	K. B. C.	4,434 to 4,683.
100 barrels	K. B. C.	4,884 to 4,983.
250 barrels	K. B. C.	4,984 to 5,233.
100 barrels	K. B. C.	5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,045.66 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits for rectification, and said 1,575 barrels spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon 750 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of Olcott & Co. 56 Broadway, marked as follows:

300 bbls.	K. B. C.
100 bbls.	P.
100 bbls.	A.
50 bbls.	B.
200 bbls.	G. D.

and entered in the name of N. Van Biel, H. Chaffee, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 100 barrels distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereon due the United States, under section 23, act March 2, 1867, on satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated June 12, 1867, given by R. Climie, for the withdrawal from bonded warehouse No. 40 Vesey-st., of 100 barrels distilled spirits for rectification, and said spirits will be sold at public auction, at the United States bonded warehouse of Olcott & Co., No. 56 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Large stock of new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, collars, military clothing, wool and rubber blankets, wagon and horse covers, tarpaulins and grain bags, tents of all kinds complete, wedge-wall and hospital awnings and wagon covers made to order; officers' McClellan and artillery saddles $8 to $18; bridles $1 25 to $3. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE clothing house, with a small stock of desirable goods on hand, and with a valuable trade, will sell the business, or make a liberal arrangement for a special capital of not less than $25,000. Address S., Box No. 1,766 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WITH from $3,000 to $5,000, in a well-established and profitable business. References exchanged. No agents need apply. Address G. W. M. & CO., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY-store; net profit about $3,000 per annum; $4,000 cash required. Apply to Mr. JACKSON, No. 267 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, BELLS, &c.; carriages of all styles at great reduction in prices; harness, all styles, at great bargains; several second-hand carriages. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A FULL-BLOODED BLACK Arabian Stern Alien horse, fifteen hands high, perfectly kind and warranted sound; is well broke to saddle, single and double harness. To be seen at the stable, No. 52 West 16th-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BOARD, A CONSIDERABLE DIStance from the City, in a small, select school, or with a gentleman of education, for a youth of 19, where he could receive good instruction, have pure air, outdoor exercise, social recreation and home comforts. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 2,536 Post-office, New-York.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will let a second floor, furnished with bath; the house is first-class in every particular; also, a basement, if required; best of reference required and given. No. 112 East 17th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A handsomely furnished front room, No. 16 Abingdon-place, corner of 12th and Hudson sts., with board for two, $17; excellent board and lodging for one, $7.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A young lawyer, two rooms, with breakfast only, and daily use of a bath-room. For particulars address, stating terms, T. H., Post-office Box No. 4,601.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER TO LET, with board, one or a suite of rooms, in all respects desirable, in an unexceptionable neighborhood up town. Address A. B. A., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, with closets, hot and cold water, to a gentleman; breakfast, fire and gas, $12 per week; house brown stone: only two in family. 329 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, WITH first-class board, at No. 105 East 28th-st.; dinner at 6 P. M.; references exchanged; also, a single room for gentleman.

A LADY OCCUPYING AN ELIGIBLE residence in Paterson, N. J., offers to accommodate two or three gentlemen who do business in New-York. Adress Box No. 5,415 New-York Post-office.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE—A widow will rent her parlor floor, three rooms connecting; also, rooms above with good board; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms with board in a private family at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; house and location first-class.

TO LET—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WITH hall bedroom attached, second floor front, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Terms moderate. No. 153 East 51st-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A parlor and bedroom on the second floor, between 5th and 8th avs., in or near 25th-st. Address Post-office Box No. 3,041.

NO. 352 WEST 15TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family has two nicely-furnished rooms to let, without board; terms moderate; neighborhood good.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN to let, at No. 30 East 13th-st. References required.

NO. 385 FIFTH-AV.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, with board, on second floor, front.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen without board, in a first-class house.

TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with first-class board, on Madison-square, Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for housekeeping or gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 21 2d-av.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room on third floor front, without board.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHURCH & SHARPE, NO. 24 PINE-ST., offer for sale the following houses:

11th-st., 2½-story brick........................	$5,000
29th-st., 3-story brown-stone..................	18,000
73d-st., 3-story brick...........................	14,000
48th-st., 4-story brown-stone.................	23,000
38th-st., 4-story brown-stone.................	25,000
52d-st., 4-story brown-stone..................	32,000
23d-st., 4-story brick..........................	36,000
34th-st., 4-story brown-stone.................	30,000

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP four-story house, No. 47 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in complete order; early possession. Inquire of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE houses or lots, can get my printed list on application at my office, or will send by mail. EDMUND H. MARTINE, 6th-av., corner 32d-st.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., first-class four-story high stoop brown-stone house, fine order; a bargain; with or without furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine apply to GEORGE M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a desirable brown-stone house; offered at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST-ST., BELOW CHAMbers, a large property, with bulkhead. Price asked, $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house No. 83 St. Marks'-place, 25 feet wide. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC BRICK houses, situated Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge-st., this City. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, Executor, No. 11 Wall-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—THE entire front of a block for sale between 42d and 43d sts. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN STORES FOR SALE LOW and nearly all on mortgage, so that rent to buyer will be reduced nearly one-half; eight four-story stores, 50 feet lots, 112 feet deep, corner Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st.; will be sold together or separate. Apply to owner, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Office No. 1, up stairs, about 12.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—PHILADELPHIA brick house, brown-stone basement and trimmings, eight rooms, modern improvements, near Gates and Classon avs. $5,700. H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$3,000,000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Rahway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing every variety and condition of farms, from $1,000 to $50,000 per farm; all within from one to two hours of New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., with twenty-one trains per day by New-Jersey Railroad; fifty to sixty minutes from New-York. J. A. MARTIN.

AT DANBURY, CONN., IS A BEAUTIFUL country seat for sale, nearly new, gas and water throughout, large dwelling, designed by H. H. Holley, architect, ample grounds and out-buildings, large fruit and shade trees; one of the most desirable residences in the State, surrounded by good society, schools, churches and stores; located on Main-st., 150 feet wide, three minutes' walk from the railroad station, 60 miles from New-York. Inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, No. 141 Broadway.

SUPERB FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, basement and subcellar, in splendid order; elegantly decorated; new fine chandeliers and gas fixtures, with all modern conveniences; containing 13 rooms, fronting Carroll Park; price $18,000; immediate possession; terms favorable. Apply to W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS, No. 434 Broome-st., New-York. The property will be shown by Dr. A. B. Chadwick, corner of Court and President sts.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A VERY FINE cottage-built house, 34x34; eleven rooms; complete in every respect, with water, gas, closets, &c.; adjoining the residence of Josiah Rich; a few rods from the depot; price $11,500. Apply to S. A. PHILIPS, at the Third National Bank, corner Nassau and Cedar sts., at 12 o'clock noon.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN ACRES, with dwelling, barn, &c., at the Highlands, about two miles from Port Monmouth, on the Bay; splendid marine view; good bathing, boating and fishing; price $7,000. Apply to PETER SCHENCK, No. 111 Murray-st., New-York.

A HALF OF THE LARGEST AND BEST peach orchard in the United States; 345 acres in choice fruit, in Ocean County, N. J., now in bearing; one fair crop will net $100,000. Will sell or exchange. Price, $15,000. S. H. SHREVE, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FORTY ACRE FARM AN HOUR and a quarter from the City, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad; could be divided into smaller plots and sold at a profit, as it is in a rapidly improving location. Apply to R. E. BABB, No. 108 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE with 2¼ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY—COUNtry seats, farms, building sites and village residences for sale and to let by A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, IN THIS CITY IN a good location, a small house, with modern improvements, from $10,000 to $12,000. Address D., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

WANTED TO LEASE—A THREE-STORY and basement, or English basement, house; must be convenient and in a good neighborhood; near Episcopal Church; not above 40th-st., or 20 minutes' walk of Brooklyn ferry; possession at once, or previous to October 1. Any party wishing a responsible tenant, with small family, may address, stating rent, G. W., Box No. 143 *Times* Office; will be willing to purchase some furniture.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st., preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

A BROADWAY STORE WANTED BY May 1; between Chambers and Duane sts. preferred. Address Box No. 5,429 Post-office, with size and terms.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT (FURNISHED) COUNTRY residence to be rented for one or two years, with 50 acres of very valuable land. The house is a three-story brick one, with all the modern improvements complete, and situated half a mile south of Geneva, N. Y., immediately on the shore of Seneca Lake. The grounds about the house are laid out and filled with shrubbery and flowers. There is a deer-park, spacious stables, boat-house, a bath-house, and an ice-house filled. A tenant-house, barn, &c., on the place. It was formerly the residence of Geo. E. Stone, banker, No. 50 Wall-st. Possession given April 1—or before if necessary. For particulars address GREENE SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

TO LET ON BROADWAY—THE SECOND and third stories, also the basement of the building No. 682 Broadway, corner of Great Jones-street; size of floor, 29x80; there will be a wide entrance from Broadway, and the rooms are among the most desirable in the street. Apply in the East River National Bank, next door.

TO LET.—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., A BEAUtiful new four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time, without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 20x50 feet, in 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Also, a three-story brick house in 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at the New-York National Exchange Bank, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

TO LET—THE PREMISES ON THE NORTH side of 4th-st., one door east of Broadway, now occupied by Messrs. L. Marcotte & Co.; the building is spacious, and especially suited to the exhibition of costly furniture and the purposes of a large business. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 35 Broadway.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, NO. 1-7 EAST 29th-st., partially furnished; may be seen from 11 to 12 and from 2 to 4 o'clock. For terms apply on the premises or to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE.—The building No. 690, size 29½x130, running to an alley in the rear; the building is susceptible, if required, of easy alteration to suit any business. Apply in the East River National Bank, on the premises.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

NO. 891 BROADWAY, WEST SIDE—TO LET—One store and basement, with the entire upper part of building; the best location above the square for business. Apply to W. BOGGS, in the store.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET, NO. 817, near 12th-st., 125 feet deep, 3,300 square feet; also, upper part, art gallery, &c. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, POSSESSION 15TH, house No. 67 West 45th-st.; rent $250 per month; present occupants would board nine months of the year in part payment.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF MAY, THE FIRST AND fourth lofts, new store, No. 262 Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to P. H. FROST, No. 31 Greene-st.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE IN GRAMERCY Park, furnished or partly furnished, to a private family only. VANZANDT BROS., No. 86 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH FIFTY acres of land, on the Orange Mountain, 1½ miles from depot. Inquire of R. BOWNE, No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FOR STORAGE, A GOOD DRY SUB-basement. Apply to COOK, VALENTINE & CO., No. 63 Reade-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 120 Water-st., corner of Pine. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTEStant Englishwoman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up with the bottle, and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 Navy-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and Lafayette avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer or as general housework servant by a very neat, trusty and reliable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; willing, economical and respectful; wages moderate; best of reference. Apply at No. 120 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO having entire charge, a position as housekeeper; thoroughly understands the duties of a household and the management of servants; unexceptional references given. Call on or address Mrs. C. A. D., No. 30 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would take care of grown children and sew; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 303 East 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City references given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 320 4th-av., one door above 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUAtion as housekeeper, amanuensis, reader, or companion; will furnish unexceptionable references as to character and ability; no objection to the country. Address MARY E. THOMAS, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT meat and pastry cook, who can bone and lard, and understands soups, fish, game and desserts of all kinds; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITuation as plain cook; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class waitress or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 180 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation; is a first-class laundress; can do fluting; would go to Newport or the country; has the best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, seamstress, or as waitress, or would take care of children; best of reference; no objection to the country. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Call at No. 100 West 46th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework. Call or address SCOTCH GIRL, at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 502 West 25th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant as nurse to an infant or an invalid lady; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 145 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, FAMILY washing of ladies or gentlemen; can do best washing and fluting. Mrs. MONAHAN, No. 130 West 19th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman who understands all kinds of fine dessert and French cooking. Call at 248 West 30th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF GOOD education, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Call at No. 524 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable female, and would assist with the washing; or as laundress. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; HAS good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a few families, or of a few gentlemen; terms easy. Inquire at No. 188 3d-av., near 17th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR German servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with a small family; would accept a position with or without his family; possesses a thorough knowledge of all the various branches of his business; is a practical florist and fruit-grower, and has 24 years' practical experience in this country. Address GARDENER, Morrisania Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER, WHO understands the raising and management of all stock necessary on a gentleman's place, a situation as general caretaker and farmer on a gentleman's place; best of reference given and required. Address O. M., Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man, no incumbrance, to take charge of a gentleman's place; has a thorough knowledge of farming and stock; will be found worthy and attentive; time will be up in present place on the 1st of the month. A line sent to J. M. N., Roslyn, L. I., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER AND first-class waiter in a private family by a respectable steady man; understands his business well; City or country; will be found most correct; the very best City reference. Call or address Mrs. WHITFIELD, No. 404 6th-av., until engaged.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands the care of a greenhouse, flower-beds, cold or forcing gravery, grape arbors, kitchen garden and hot-beds. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WHO IS A thorough practical gardener, married, a situation by the 1st of March; reference will satisfy all inquiries. Address GARDENER, care of John McNabb, Stamford Post-office, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and coachman, who is willing and obliging in every respect; first-class City reference. Call or address Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for A. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class single man; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and a good City driver; first-class reference. Address J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American man, aged 21, as coachman and gardener; understands it thoroughly; is willing, sober and obliging; the best of City and country references. Address C. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of laundress, or as chambermaid, &c., or for housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man; is a first-class servant, and has the best of City reference. Address a note to HENRY, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS SUPERINTENDent of some large mining concern, by an experienced mining engineer. Address G. F. D., Box No. 5,933 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; understands his business perfectly; good City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; good reference. Address R. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

THE PRESS—A FIRST-CLASS VERBATIM short-hand reporter disengaged. Address JOURNALIST, Post-office, Quebec, Canada.

HELP WANTED.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT having to invest capital, can be secured by men of good address, by acting as traveling State and local Agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Address INSURANCE, Box 5,428 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL INDIA-RUBBER workman; one who understands the working of India-rubber, and especially as applicable to air work; to such a good situation is offered. Apply to A. G. LORD, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR LIFE insurance in the State of New-York for one of the leading companies of the City. Liberal terms will be made with capable men. Address No. 81 Coleman House, Broadway and 27th-st.

COACHMAN WANTED—A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, and can come well recommended, may apply at No. 110 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SECOND WAITER, WITH GOOD references. Apply at No. 61 University-place at 12 o'clock any morning for one week.

NEWSPAPERS.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

An original Local Romance of thrilling interest, entitled

WILDFIRE,

Will be commenced in the

NEW-YORK ATLAS,

FOR SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1868.

Portraying, with unrivaled power, the Lights and Shadows of City Life; its Palaces and Tenement Houses; its Millionaires and Thieves; its Gamblers and Wall-street Operators; the Abodes of Virtue and of Vice; the daring operations of Harbor Pirates, and the SECRETS OF THE DETECTIVE POLICE.

The oldest, the best and the cheapest of the Weeklies. For sale by all News Dealers and Agents.

ALL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE U. S. MUSICAL REVIEW get 48 pieces of new music by Thomas, Hays, Kinkel, and 600 columns of choice reading matter during the year. Issued monthly from Peters' music-store, No. 200 Broadway, New-York, at $2 per annum, or 20 cents per copy.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE, Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE COMPLETE FOR housekeeping; has been in use a short time; everything in good condition, will be sold cheap. For particulars apply to THOMAS POPE, No. 9 Gold-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know: losses, lawsuits, diseases, &c.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA.
COLORADO, NEBRASKA.

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic Steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SIBERIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
PALMYRA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18

Chief cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....165

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP JAVA.

Consignees are informed that cargo shipped at Havre per *Stromboli* for transfer to *Java* did not arrive in Liverpool in time for *Java*, but would be shipped per *Palmyra*, sailing 1st February. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

TARIFA.....Feb. 12
TRIPOLI.....Feb. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 22.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY..Feb. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY...Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY...Feb. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY...Feb. 22
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

ERIN, FORBES.....TUESDAY, Feb. 11
HELVETIA, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7

Cabin passage, $100, currency.

Steerage passage, $25, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.

The steamship ERIN will sail from her dock on TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 11, at 6 o'clock. Passengers must be on board at 2 A. M.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 27.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. H. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

Steamship NIGHTINGALE will sail for above ports from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading issued for all points in the interior.

Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. S. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships

MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 8
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 15

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 7.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 14,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

CORTES, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:25 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMERS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

The upper-cabin propeller steamer TRANSIT and the lightering and wrecking steamer HARVEST, now lying at North 4th-st., Williamsburgh. Apply to

C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs.
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 13th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS—350 MANTELS ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

VALENTINES.

THE VALENTINE DEPARTMENT
OF THE
FRENCH EXPOSITION
NOW OPEN AT
STRONG'S,
NO. 599 BROADWAY.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW L. MULL, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH DINKELSPEIL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 29th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES T. KING, of the City New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN M. REILLY, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, doing business in the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH A. LEVY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of February, 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL E. HULL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY F. KENT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors and the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on 2d day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 7, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM OOGAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Oogan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated at New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja31-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAM R. WELCH, Jr., Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abram R. Welch, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1868.
ja31-law3wFr* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of MORRIS JACOBS, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Morris Jacobs in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the — day of January, 1868.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja31-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK STROMEYER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts,—By order of the Court.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, 7th day of February, 1868.
feb7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NICHOLAS F. BUTENSCHON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts:—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1868.
ja31-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DARIUS TALLMAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
ja31-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN F. WALTER, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John F. Walter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ja24-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. RAHMING, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John C. Rahming, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja24-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED GILL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alfred Gill, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f7-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt.—The goods which were in the store of Morris Kyler, bankrupt, at No. 41 Murray-st., New-York, consisting of boots, shoes, safe, office furniture, &c., will be sold at public auction by CHARLES C. WARREN, auctioneer, at his store, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the benefit of creditors.

JOSIAH J. BURGESS, Assignee,
Office of Cotterill Brothers, 175 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMEON EMANUEL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL L. SINCLAIR, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Room No. 3, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats A. Morris, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENAJAH DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
FEB. 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEOPOLD DAVIDSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY BONNELL, of New-York City in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB 6, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. CHAMBERLIN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William S. Chamberlin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York on the 23d day of January, 1868.
ja24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER H. PETTIT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.

EDWARD N. SMITH, } Executors.
j3-1w6mF* LOUISA P. PETTIT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L. I., on or before the 18th day of March next.

CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.
DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & MOTT, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, government securities and gold.

Office (until May 1) at No. 13 Broad-st.

E. P. WHITTEMORE,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
WM. F. MOTT, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.

The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

THE LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO., incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, have purchased the Silver-plated Ware business of Lucius Hart & Co., also the extensive Silver-Plated Ware Manufacturing Establishment of Geo. M. Howell, No. 36 Vesey-st., and will continue the manufacture of fine Silver-Plated Ware and Gold and Silver Plating at the well-known stand Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, where Mr. Howell will be constantly in attendance, and happy to see his old friends and patrons.

LUCIUS HART, President.
GEO. M. HOWELL, V. P. and Superintend't.
CHARLES FANNING, Secretary.
LUCIUS HART, Jr., Treasurer.

The business of LUCIUS HART & CO., importers and dealers in METALS, will continue unchanged at the old stand, Nos. 6 and 8 Burling-slip.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of JOHN WHITE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN WHITE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868. LOUIS T. SNOW.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of WHITE, FOWLER & SNOW, for the transaction of the coal business at Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

JOHN WHITE,
LINDLEY H. FOWLER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868. LOUIS T. SNOW.

NO. 50 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in business, Mr. THOMAS B. GRAHAM, of the New-York Gold Exchange, under the firm name of A. G. CRANE & CO. A. G. CRANE.

THE UNDERSIGNED tender their services to merchants, bankers and others in the purchase and sale of stocks, gold and Government securities.

A. G. CRANE & CO.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED TO our firm THEO. W. MORRIS and ANDREW H. SCHANCK, and will continue to import French window, car picture and plate glass under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK & SONS.

D. S. SCHANCK & SON, 45 and 47 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership, under the firm name of SPELTOIR & KENNEDY, and will continue the importing of fancy goods and druggists' sundries, as heretofore, at No. 186 William-st.

F. E. SPELTOIR.
FEB. 7. E. H. KENNEDY.

MR. JAMES B. M. GROSVENOR IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from (Jan. 1, 1868, under the firm name of LEONARD, RHOADES & GROSVENOR.

LEONARD & RHOADES.

CHAS. WINFIELD ARMOUR HAS AN interest in our firm from this date.

PAUL J. & ALEX. ARMOUR.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

23d-st., corner 8th-av.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Last night of the
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI OPERA SEASON.
THIS FRIDAY, Feb. 7, at 8 P. M.,
RIGOLETTO,
with Mme ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Sigs. MASSIMILLIANI, ORLANDINI, SARTI, COLLETI, &c., &c.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Sig. Nicolao.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 1 P. M.,
LAST GRAND MATINEE.
First appearance of
Mme DE LA GRANGE and Sig. BRIGNOLI in
LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Admission to Matinee to all parts of the house, $1.

To avoid the immense rush at the door, tickets can now be purchased at the box office at Pike's Opera House, Schirmer's, 701, and Macoy's, 114 Broadway.

Seats for to-night can now be had at the regular ticket offices as above.

MONDAY, Feb. 10, Brooklyn Academy,
MARTHA.
Second appearance of Signor BRIGNOLI in Brooklyn

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director.
BRILLIANT FRENCH PLAYS.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8,
UNE LOGE D'OPERA
and LES AMOUR DE CLEOPATRE,
in which Mlle. REILLEZ will perform, for the last time, her celebrated rôle of CLEOPATRE.
Mme. LARMET'S BENEFIT next TUESDAY EVENING.
FRENCH PERFORMANCES—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The Theatre to be let for the other nights. Apply at the box office.

Seats secured at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1868, at 8.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
OF
MISS GERTRUDE FRANKAU,
assisted by the following well-known artists:

Mme. E. DE LUSSAN.....Soprano
Mr. J. R. THOMAS.....Baritone
Mr. J. A. DAWSON.....Pianist
Mr. A. DESSANE.....Violoncellist
Mr. S. LASAR.....Organist and Accompanist

Tickets $1. No reserved seats.

STEINWAY HALL.

19TH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.

L. F. Harrison.....Director.

On which occasion the following artists will appear:

MISS GABRIELLA FEININGER, soprano; her first appearance.
SIGNOR RANDOLFI, baritone; his first appearance at these concerts.
MR. LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the great pianist.
MR. CARL ROSA, the celebrated violinist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
MR. THEO. THOMAS, conductor, and his FULL ORCHESTRA.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will give the second of the series of readings from DICKENS AND SHAKESPEARE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at Steinway Hall, at 8 o'clock.

PROGRAMME:

1. Scenes from Shakespeare's Comedy "As You Like It."
2. Encounter between Fitz James and Rhoderic Dhu. (From Scott's "Lady of the Lake.")
3. Mr. Pickwick and the Lady in Yellow Curl Papers.

Tickets, 50c.; Reserved Seats, $1. For sale at 114 and 701 Broadway, and Macfarland's, Broadway and 23d-st.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS in AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE:

Song, 35 cents; with colored lithograph, 50 cents; Schottisch, 50 cents; Galop, 35 cents; for flute or violin, 15 cents, mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, and No. 1,125 Broadway.

THE WHITE FAWN.

The undersigned hereby give notice that the Spectacular Fairy Extravaganza of the WHITE FAWN has been copyrighted, and that the mechanical effects and scenery have been patented. Any person using the title or any colorable imitations of the play, or its effects, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

WHEATLEY, JARRETT & PALMER.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.

SAMUEL P. AVERY,

(Late Agent for the American Art Department at the Paris Exposition,) having returned from Europe, informs his Friends and the Art Public that he has resumed his business as an Art Agent. He has taken the commodious Gallery at No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., where he will exhibit, and offer at private sale, the various works of art selected by him during his recent residence abroad. Several of the most valuable were purchased out of the "Universal Exposition." Many others were bought at the Artists' Annual Exhibition—The Salon of 1867—while some were painted expressly on commission. Among them will be found choice examples of the artists whose works are favorite with our collectors, as well as productions by others who are now, for the first time, introduced here.

The importance of these selections will be made manifest by the following list:

"THE DEATH OF CÆSAR," by GEROME,
(The celebrated painting from the Paris Exposition.)
"THE READER," by MEISSONIER,
(A Portrait of the Artist from the Paris Exposition.)
"A NYMPH IN A FOUNTAIN," by PAUL DELAROCHE,
(From the Pourtales Collection.)
"New-England Pilgrims Going to Church in Winter," by G. H. BOUGHTON.
(From Royal Academy Exhibition, 1867.)

OTHER PAINTINGS IN OIL, BY

Breton, Merle, Jalabert, Bougereau, Plassan, Rousseau, Hamon, Landelle, Diaz, Brion, Daubigny, Troyon, Chavet, Beranger, Koek-Koek, Toulmouche, Schreyer, Achenbach, Brillouin, Richomme, Aubert, Calame, Van Schendel, Bakkerkorff, Hammann, Zamacois, Giradet, Caraud, Gus. Dore, Jourdan, Fichel, Boyenval, Aussandon, I. Escosura, Kuwassey, Bakalowicz, Lambron, Devedeux, Herbsthoffer, De La Brely, Ziem, Baron, Baugniet, Vibert, Hubner, Seignac, Steffan, Lemmens, Moulinet, Lobrichon, Couder, Fauvel, Pasini, L'Fan De Metz, Schertchkoff, Lassalle, Rosier, Colin, Gide, Loyeux, Kraus, Jacque, Preyer, &c., &c.

DRAWINGS IN WATER COLOR, ETC., BY

Delaroche, Ed. Frere, Gus. Dore, Hamon, Achenbach, Gavarni, Couture, Ziem, Muller, Cabanel, De Keyser, Bellange, Harpignies, H. Vernet, David, Tesson, Calmelet, Marohn, Giradet, Miday, Hebert, Ruiperez, Beaumont, De Marny, Saunier, Hoguet, Deshayes, Anastasi, Vertin, Stroebel, Bosboom, Mozin, Frantz, De Tourny, Devieux, Herson, Baron, Laurens, Vibert, Flandrin, J. Noel, Chouppe, Ten Kate, Isabey, Chandelier, Martin, Achillezo, V. Adam, Herbsthoffer, Autray, Couder, Camino, Maris, Goddes, Mery, Ouvrie, Lefevre, Verveer, Wissant, Crapelet, Le Bas, Beaume, Andrieux, &c., &c.

A STATUE, in Marble, by TANTARDINI, of Milan,
(From the Paris Exposition.)

A STATUETTE, in Ivory, by MOREAU-VAUTIER;

And many other articles of *vertu* from the Exposition, executed in Silver, Bronze, Ivory, Glass, China, Ebony, Iron, Terra Cotta, &c., &c., from the French, Russian, German, Italian, Swedish, Danish, Austrian, Prussian, English, Indian, Chinese and Japanese sections of the Paris Exposition.

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LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1868,
will be presented Flotow's comic opera,
MARTHA,
with Miss McCULLOCH, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Sigs. BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, COLETTI, &c.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Sig. NICOLAO

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Commencing SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

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AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Questions of the Hour—The Alabama Claims—The British Ministry—Mr. Disraeli's Task and Mr. Gladstone's Prospects—The Arrest of Mr. Train—Literary and Theatrical Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

One is almost inclined to pity Mr. DISRAELI, who may be said, with little exaggeration, to constitute in himself the present Government. He has laid the troubled spirit of Reform at rest in England, and now he has to deal with it in Ireland and Scotland. There is also the general question of Ireland's wrongs waiting to be settled; and as that same question has puzzled statesmen, philanthropists and writers ever since the beginning of the past century, it may be expected to give some embarrassment even to so adroit a gentleman as Mr. DISRAELI. But this is not all. There are many other matters of equal urgency which the Government will be compelled to take up early in the ensuing session, and upon which they are at present without a definite policy. It is universally conceded that some measure of popular education, far larger and more comprehensive than any which has yet been known in this country, must be put in operation. But what principle is to be adopted—whether the compulsory principle, and if so, how it is to be supported—has not yet been decided even to the satisfaction of the "quacks" out of doors. Of course there are many who are ready to annex the subject, and deal with it in a way which they assume will be satisfactory to the nation. Against these political charlatans Mr. LOWE has been lifting up his voice, and advocated generally the necessity of providing a good, sound, serviceable, business-like education for the people. Mr. LOWE never speaks but to raise a storm of opposition, and pretty nearly everything he says appears to have been pooh-pooh'd or contradicted. But somehow he has talked more common sense on the subject than anyone else. We are all in the dark. We only know that the mass of the poor in this country are totally uneducated, and that as the balance of power has been handed over to them, it will be dangerous to let them remain in that condition. Let them be placed in a position to use their votes intelligently. Their children, at least, can be taught to read and write. But how? The parents will not send them to school in many districts, because there are plenty of opportunities open to them of earning wages. The din about compulsory rates, sectarianism, the secular method, and other jargon peculiar to the discussion that there will be before we hit upon the right plan! Is there not here a great field for Mr. DISRAELI's versatility?

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Then the Government will be expected to give some account of the *Alabama* claims. It seems to be the general impression now—not as reflected in the *Times* merely, but conveyed through all the channels of public opinion in the metropolis save the *Morning Star* alone—that we have gone as far in overtures toward a compromise as we can do consistently with justice. We were wrong in not referring the claims to arbitration; it is not always that duty is correctly marked out at the first glance. We are ready to make amends for this error, and to have the whole question of our liabilities referred to arbitration. But our good faith in recognizing the belligerent rights of the South, *eleven days after* the President's order for the blockade *was published in England*, and *after* Mr. SEWARD himself had declared to Lord LYONS that the United States were "belligerents," and referred to England as "neutrals"—this is a question which the *people* (not the Government alone) seem to feel ought not to be referred to arbitration. Lord STANLEY, therefore, has no opposition to dread on this point, but still it would have been a great recommendation to the Ministry in the eyes of the country if they could have come forward and said, "The *Alabama* dispute is in a fair way of settlement." The American people, however, ought to understand distinctly that the English nation is ready and willing to pay all claims on account of the *Alabama*—even though they amounted to £50,000,000, as some estimate—which are given in against them by an arbitrator agreed upon between the two Powers. That is really where we stand to-day. Let Mr. SEWARD put his demand thus: "Will you pay if an arbitrator finds you liable?" The answer from this side—the unanimous answer—would be, "We will." But Mr. SEWARD, so the belief is here, does not want to settle the matter. Well! then there is no help for it. It must remain open.

There need be, one would suppose, no difficulty in fixing upon the arbitrator, if the other preliminaries could be arranged. The King of Holland, being a perfectly impartial and independent person, would probably be satisfactory to both the American and English Governments. If that monarch, or any other agreed upon, were to decide that England is justly liable, according to the law of nations, for all the depredations committed by the *Alabama*, send in the bill! Draw it at sight, and it would be paid. There can be no mistake about the feeling of the country—it is for paying the money and making an end of the business. Of course, if the American Government is determined to keep the question open for future manipulation, *not* in the interests of peace, it is useless to keep on arguing it over and over again upon one side, in the supposition that it is being treated with good faith on the other. I cannot for my own part believe that Mr. SEWARD is purposely keeping the *Alabama* claims by him as a peg on which to hang a quarrel hereafter. Such pegs will never be wanting, I fear, by either side which searches for them. We need not take the trouble to keep them in reserve. The bulk of the English people understand nothing of these manœuvres of Cabinets. What they have at present got firmly fixed in their minds are two facts: 1. The American Government demands payment for the ravages committed by the *Alabama*. 2. It is proper to pay these claims if England can be justly held liable for them. And Parliament is powerless to conduct the negotiation beyond the very unsatisfactory point it has at present reached, although no doubt it might vote a sum for the payment of the claims without further dispute. This, however, would be an assumption of other functions beside its own, and before England can pay the bill it ought to be sent in.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE MINISTRY.

No wonder, then, if with all these complicated difficulties to arrange Mr. DISRAELI is passing an anxious time. Upon him mainly rests the burden of finding a path for the Ministry out of the thicket in which they are entangled. Half the time there is practically no Premier, Lord DERBY being too ill to be consulted. At this moment he is again, for the fiftieth time, confined to a room in his house at Knowsley, unable to give that attention to public affairs which they greatly stand in need of. Lord STANLEY is really the only working and thoroughly able colleague Mr. DISRAELI has to depend upon. Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, the Home Secretary, is well enough in his place—he is not an overgrown baby, as his predecessor (Mr. WALPOLE) was, but still he has no opinions on great questions worth saying thank you for. The Duke of Buckingham is Secretary for the Colonies—a ducal makeshift; Sir JOHN PAKINGTON is Secretary of War—a very impulsive, indiscreet, and even dangerous man, for if the Cabinet happens to have a secret which it is very necessary to keep close, out Sir J. PAKINGTON blabs it. You may remember his ludicrous revelation about the "ten minutes" Reform bill as an instance. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE (Indian Secretary) is a shrewd man, but the business of his own department must be amply sufficient to occupy all his time. The Lord President of the Council is the Duke of Marlborough, of whom the kindest thing that one can say is that nature denied him the qualifications which would have enabled him to fill even an inferior post with average respectability. Then we have in the Cabinet the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Malmesbury—three noblemen and nothing more. Now, what is a clever man like Mr. DISRAELI to make out of such material as this? Well may he talk of "educating" his party when the leaders consist of aristocratic noodles who would not have been able to earn their salt if they had been put to any occupation in which competition entered. Therefore, I repeat, the ordering of the policy of the Ministry rests chiefly with Mr. DISRAELI—and Mr. DISRAELI governs England, so long as the House of Commons chooses to let him.

Suppose it decides to turn him out next session? Shall we be better off under Mr. GLADSTONE's leadership? Of course, all the followers of Mr. GLADSTONE, all who believe that he *is* the greatest man in England, would shout out "Yes" in answer to this question. But the people who are *not* looking out for places, and feel an interest in the welfare of their country, are not so certain upon the point. Once in a great crisis Mr. GLADSTONE disappointed the expectations of those who had looked up to him, and fell into the hands of a man whom he has denounced for years as a political adventurer and trickster. He gave up the management of a great question to him, and retired beaten from the field, with his forces demoralized, scattered and confused. He, to whom the first place in England was supposed to belong of right, sunk altogether out of sight. Suppose the people trusted him again? Would he not at the first stress laid upon him break down just as deplorably? Yet tried again he must be—and why? There is no one else for the position. England is governed by cliques—either an aristocratic clique, like that which I have just briefly described, or a middle class and commercial clique, like that of the Gladstones and Göschens, and which is better or which is worse it would be very hard to decide. The Liberal Party? What has it done for England, after all? Given it free trade? Not a bit of it. It was the Tory Party, led by Sir ROBERT PEEL. Listen to Mr. ROEBUCK:

> "Who carried the resumption of cash payments? Sir ROBERT PEEL. Who carried Catholic Emancipation? Sir ROBERT PEEL. Who carried free trade and the repeal of the Corn laws? Sir ROBERT PEEL. All this was done by a Tory Administration; and then I am told that I can get no good out of these people. Indeed, I have got more good out of them than out of anybody else."

That is the declaration of as thoroughgoing a Radical as ever lived, and it does not say much for the party to which he belongs. As to leaders of the people, there are none. Mr. BRIGHT approaches more nearly to that type of character, but his want of temper and self-restraint limit the sphere in which he can act. COBDEN was a truly great man—I think the greatest statesman we have lost in our time. PALMERSTON—well, we are quit of him; and, although the ill he did lives after him, yet we will not "vex his grave" with an anticipation of the verdict which posterity will pronounce upon him.

At such a time, quacks with their nostrums are sure to find hearers. We shall see what it all comes to when Parliament meets. Ireland, education, supplementary Reform bills, the Fenians, *Alabama* claims, the Abyssinian war, a reduced income, fresh taxes, extra votes on account of King THEODORE—such are some of the entries which Fate has written in the Ministerial programme. We have very nearly as much upon our hands as you in America can boast of.

THE ARREST OF MR. TRAIN.

But enough of political retrospects and forecasts—let me now turn to the lighter topics of the hour. In the first place you will, of course, have heard long ago that the great Mr. TRAIN is going to deliver a course of lectures about the country, having given a pledge that Fenianism shall not form the subject of them. He is, according to his own account, (and it is notorious that every word he says is strictly true,) engaged as correspondent of the New-York *World*, and thus you will hear of his experiences through the only adequate and appropriate channel—namely, G. F. TRAIN himself. It was a stupid thing to arrest him, because he is such a very useless man for any Government to arrest, and as for his talk about American citizens, it is all gammon. Any American who comes over here is perfectly safe, as many thousands of them can testify—but if an "Irish American" brags all over the Union that he is coming to stir up a revolution in Ireland, he very naturally gets looked after upon his arrival. Still, it is a pity that any native born Americans should ever be arrested without very strong proof against them, and as a matter of fact, I believe such cases have been exceedingly few. G. F. TRAIN is about to republish his books on the strength of his arrest—not at all a bad dodge.

THE QUEEN'S BOOK.

Whether he will sell so many of these invaluable works as the Queen has done of *her's* may fairly be doubted. They say—hear it with envy, ye disappointed authors—that the first edition printed consisted of 150,000 copies, and that they are all sold. The selling price was 10s. 6d., so that it is estimated the profits cannot be less than £10,000. How nice it must feel to be a royal author, and have the publisher come cringing in upon his bended knees with ten bags of gold in his hand, containing £1,000 pounds each, and saying: "I humbly beg your Majesty's acceptance of this, the first fruits of your charming, wondrous, incomparable, &c., &c., work." I wonder what will be done with the £10,000? They *do* say that Her Majesty is already worth about £4,000,000. A wretched idiot named NEILL or O'NEILL, (I forget which,) left her £500,000 in one lump some years ago, not one penny of which, you may be sure, has her most thrifty Majesty ever touched. The Prince of Wales *owes* £40,000 to his upholsterer, to say nothing of other tradesmen. Why doesn't *he* write a book? Because he can't—not even such a book as the Queen's. Genius is not always transmitted from mother to children, you know.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Some other writers, however, are not making a bad thing of it at all just now. TENNYSON, for instance, was paid £250 for that short poem in the January number of *Good Words*, called "The Victim." You never heard of such an enormous price, I think I hear you say. No, nor any one else. The poet laureate also received £30 for the half-dozen rather childish stanzas in *Once a Week*, "On a Spiteful Letter." Mr. GLADSTONE receives £100 a number for his milk-and-watery effusion in *Good Words*. These men are advertisements to a magazine, and I suppose it would pay them well to give them anything they asked. Poor Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON will be disappointed in *his* book, *Spiritual Wives*. It is openly indecent; it is full of misstatements, and it has been badly *crunched* in the principal papers. There is an end of Mr. DIXON for the present.

DRAMATIC.

The best extravaganza I have ever seen, *not* by PLANCHE, was produced on Wednesday night at the new theatre, the Queen's. It is called "La Vivandiere, or True to the Corps," is written by Mr. W. S. GILBERT, and produced with splendid scenery and dresses. There is no vulgarity in it, no sensation; it is crammed full of puns, (some of them very laughable—at least, I found them so, and I hate puns as a rule,) and the acting is admirable. A piece of Mr. BYRON's, called "Dearer than Life," precedes it—a very good little play, something in the style of "A Hundred Thousand Pounds," which many of your readers must have seen in New-York. It is remarkable for the acting of Mr. L. BROUGH in the part of a drunken old rascal known as *Uncle Ben*. The young lady's part in the piece is a pleasant one, without being particularly strong. It takes very well with the audience.

The Abyssinian War—Its Progress and Prospects.

Extract from a Letter dated

BOMBAY, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1867.

The aspect of affairs in Annesley Bay and on the coast is as cheerful as could reasonably be expected. As is customary in British military movements, there is a good deal of unnecessary red tape and circumlocution about this expedition. It is by no means, as you have doubtless seen by the London Press, a popular war, and as they are already grumbling at the cost, there will in all likelihood be a big fight over it at the next session of Parliament.

As I am unable, on account of the early closing of the mail, to give you a letter worth publishing, I inclose the gist of what I was able to learn during my visit, in the shape of a rough letter to the *Times*, of India.

Supplementarily, I can tell you that this Abyssinian affair will prove a more bitter pill for J. B. than he bargained for. Complications and difficulties are already developing themselves. The French, Turks and Egyptians only wait the completion of the fine roads the British engineers are building to follow them into the country, (native chiefs may be bought over or coerced, but these not,) and it will be very strange, indeed, it with so many jealous watchers and unfriendly "allies," the pot is not kept boiling almost too hotly.

In any event, the campaign promises to be a protracted one. The country is a most difficult one to march and subsist an army in, and owing to the peculiar character of some of the mountain gorges through which the whole force and supplies will have to pass, the best troops in the world will be almost completely at the mercy of the native tribes. I have no doubt myself that THEODORE will hold on to the prisoners and show fight, but you need not expect to hear of any blood being spilt in this war before next Fall. The force will go into quarters at Senafe, Tekonda, (Jegonta,) or some point on the plateau a little beyond, for the rainy season which usually sets in there in May, and remain there till November, so that they cannot possibly advance within striking distance of Magdala or Debra Tabor, which is 400 miles south of Senafe, before December, 1868, or January, 1869. I spent an hour with the Commander-in-Chief and some of his staff yesterday. He leaves to-morrow on the *Octavia*, with Commodore HEATH, for Zoula. Two brigades of native (India) troops have arrived, and the third and the British troops are looked for by the end of the month. I inclose you a statement of the several commands and the roster of officers, the proclamation just issued by the Commander-in-Chief, and list of prisoners. I am endeavoring to do India as well as I can in ten days, which is all the time I can spare from China and Japan.

An Interview with Gov. Jenkins.

From the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

In an interview to-day with Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, that gentleman assured your correspondent that he had not yet determined upon what form of action he could bring against Gens. GRANT and MEADE for deposing him from the Gubernatorial office of his State. He says that at his first interview with Gen. MEADE he was given to understand that his official head would be brought to the block, the General declaring that he had nothing to do with the constitutionality or policy of the reconstruction measures of Congress, but was only required to see them executed, and that to execute them he needed and must have money. The Governor inquired why he did not draw upon the Federal Treasury for funds with which to execute the laws of Congress, to which Gen. MEADE replied: "There is no appropriation, Sir." "There is precisely the same difficulty in Georgia, General," rejoined the Governor; "Georgia has made no appropriation to pay the expenses of reconstruction." Gen. MEADE, having removed the Governor, proceeded to the Treasurer's office and demanded the keys of the vault. Mr. JONES, the State Treasurer, produced a combination key, and after a long explanation succeeded in making the General understand its manipulations. "Now, Sir, your vault," said the imperious gentleman. Mr. JONES—"There is the State vault, Sir." The General proceeded to test the accuracy of his newly acquired knowledge of the combination key and succeeded in turning the heavy iron doors upon their hinges, but the State treasure, where was it? Gen. MEADE—"This vault looks rather empty, Mr. JONES." "Rather empty," dryly responded the Treasurer. Gen. MEADE—"Do I understand you to say, Mr. JONES, the State of Georgia has no money?" "I did say so, General," again replied the imperturbable JONES. "Then, Sir, where is that treasure?" shouted the exasperated hero of Gettysburg, as he turned upon the State official. The latter, with a somewhat malicious smile playing about his face, answered, "It has taken wings, General, and left for parts unknown." This State official was immediately placed under arrest. What has since been done in his case Gov. JENKINS has not heard. It is due to Gen. MEADE to say that he assured Gov. JENKINS that in removing him he acted without advice from either the President or Gen. GRANT.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Lawyers Excluded from Membership—Appointment of Special Committees.

The Chamber of Commerce held a regular meeting yesterday, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN occupying the chair.

Mr. A. A. LOW, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that the members composing it had taken into consideration the names of several gentlemen that had been proposed from time to time for membership. It was not clear to the minds of the Committee if the pursuits of some of these candidates would permit, by the by-laws, of their becoming members. Mr. LOW, on behalf of the Committee, desired that the by-laws should be examined so that all doubt might be dispelled in future as to the admission of members of the Bar. The Committee had agreed upon a list of names of persons for membership which he would submit to the Chamber.

Mr. GRINNELL said that personally he had no objection to either of the two gentlemen, who belong to the legal profession, and whose names appeared on the list, but if the Chamber opened the door to these two gentlemen, in one year hence they would have one hundred lawyers among them. The business which came before the Board should be practically settled by business men, and he thought the Chamber should pause before departing from the principles which constitute the basis of their organization. He would move to lay upon the table the nomination of Messrs. HENRY E. DAVIES and JAMES EMOTT, not that he had any feeling in the matter, but to sustain the principles laid down in the proceedings of the Chamber.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING rose to a point of order. The vote on the admission of the candidates had been ordered to be taken, and the teller was prepared to report the result.

Mr. GRINNELL stated that he offered his objection before the vote was taken.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE said that it behooved the Chamber to act with great caution in this matter of voting. He would ask the ruling of the Chair on the point if an election by printed tickets was legal, unless agreed upon by the unanimous consent of the Chamber.

The Chairman replied that formerly it was the custom of the Board to vote by casting balls, and he did not know when or in what manner the printed ticket system originated.

Mr. LOW said that the Executive Committee had argued upon the nominations, and invited the expression of the Chamber in regard to the whole subject. They asked that a committee should be appointed to reconsider the by-law. Under the present law the gentlemen nominated could not well be excluded. It was not the intention that the Chamber should be made up of the legal profession. Judge DAVIES, if elected, would take the place of the late Judge BRADFORD on the Arbitration Committee.

Mr. GRINNELL said that if it was understood Judge DAVIES was to be elected for the express purpose of filling the vacant place on the Arbitration Committee he would vote for him. He would again remind the Chamber that the object of the institution was a business one, and it should be kept for business purposes.

Mr. CONKLING hoped the gentlemen would permit the result of the vote to be declared, before the sense of the Chamber was taken with reference to its membership.

On motion of Mr. GRIFFITH, the Chamber proceeded to vote for each candidate separately, by ball ballot. The vote resulted in the election of GEORGE BELL, LEDYARD BILL and BUTLER H. BIXBY. The vote for Judge HENRY E. DAVIES stood twelve in favor and nine opposed to his admission. It requiring only five black balls to defeat an election, Judge DAVIES was delared not elected.

An effort was then made to postpone action on the other nominees, but it was not successful. On voting for Judge JAMES EMOTT and WM. JAY, the former received fifteen black balls and the latter ten. HENRY B. LOW received six black balls. JACOB R. TELFAIR was unanimously elected.

Those who opposed the admission of the candidates desired it to be understood that their course did not imply any discourtesy to those gentlemen, or to the committee who presented their names.

On motion, Mr. GEORGE MCLEAN was reëlected a member of the Committee on Arbitration.

The Executive Committee reported on a communication respecting the tare on cotton. The matter was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. MANY, TABER and CALDWELL.

A communication asking for signatures to a petition to Congress relative to establishing a harbor of refuge in Rhode Island, was referred.

The Committee asked for further time to consider a communication from the Mayor of Savannah with reference to obstructions in the harbor of that city, which was granted.

Mr. LOW moved to appoint a special committee to consider the by-laws of the Chamber in regard to admission of members. A committee of three was appointed by the chair.

A committee of three was also appointed to prepare a memorial to be presented to Congress, disapproving of a bill before that body to reduce the standard of American gold currency to the standard of the French five franc piece.

A committee was appointed by the Chair to prepare a memorial to be submitted to the Legislature in support of a movement for the protection of Lake Champlain against the bridge encroachments of the Northern Railroad Company.

After referring some other matters to committees, the Chamber adjourned.

The Sunday-School Institute.

The Institute resumed its session yesterday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Mr. R. G. PARDEE presented in an able manner examples and methods of teaching. In the evening, at 7 o'clock, after the exercises had been concluded, Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D., of the Episcopal Church, addressed the immense audience upon the means of interesting parents in the work of the Sunday-school. This, said the speaker, is a very difficult matter to accomplish; but it can be done. To effect this object teachers should systematically visit their scholars' homes and become acquainted with the parents of the children, being careful to do this with the purpose of interesting the parents in their (the teachers') work in the Sabbath-schools. Ministers of churches can assist greatly in this matter by impressing upon parents, from the pulpit and in their pastoral visits, their duty to support the teacher in his arduous work. Parents cannot but be interested in the operations of the Sunday-school, if they are led to see that the object of the teacher is to save the souls of the children. In closing, the speaker incidentally urged a liberality in the arrangement and decoration of Sunday-school rooms. These should be made attractive and cheerful, so that the children may be led to go there.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., then conducted a Bible class formed by the entire audience, the subject of discussion being, "The Marriage at Canaan of Galilee"—St. John, ii: 1-11.

Rev. J. T. DURYEA was then introduced to speak upon "The Pastor's Duties in connection with the School." The minister of the Gospel of Christ is in duty bound, said the reverend gentleman, to care of the lambs of the flock, and to feed them. He should identify himself closely with the work of his Sunday-school, and, as far as opportunity offers to do so, instruct them. This, he thought, could not be done from the pulpit in a manner interesting and profitable to the little ones, but might be accomplished fully in the school-room, catechetically. Other points of value were presented, for which we have not space in this report. The meeting was dismissed, after the singing of a hymn by Mr. PHILLIPS, with the Benediction, by Rev. Dr. FERRIS.

The programme for this evening, which will close the present session, is as follows:

Devotional Exercises—Subject: "Our City." Conducted by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, of the Congregational Church. "Journeys of Jesus," by Rev. ROBERT LOWRY. Short addresses by Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Baptist; Rev. THOMAS STREET, Presbyterian; Rev. STEPHEN D. BROWN, Methodist; Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., Reformed; Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY, D. D., Episcopal. Resolutions by Business Committee. Closing address, by RALPH WELLS, Esq.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

Yesterday afternoon the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction held their semi-monthly meeting at No. 1 Bond-street. The minutes of the fourteen days' proceedings of the Board, which were read, disclosed but the ordinary details of the duties of the Board. On the 27th ult. a letter was received from Major-Gen. DAN'L E. SICKLES, calling the attention of the Board to the destitute condition of many discharged soldiers in the City, and asking for their coöperation in rendering them prompt assistance. The letter asks that the Board consent to receive, store and distribute contributions of clothing, which he (Gen. SICKLES) was informed many kind citizens were prepared to make. He also asked that coal should be given to soldiers with families. To this the Commissioners replied, saying that they would willingly aid the project in every way, receive the clothing, have it repaired and distribute it to deserving soldiers, and supply them with coal in the manner and quantity supplied to other needy families. They asked for a list of the soldiers' names. There has, however, been nothing further done in the matter since that date. The names of Gens. C. R. GRAHAM, H. E. TREMAINE and Col. B. C. MORGAN are associated with that of Gen. SICKLES in this matter.

The Commissioners' steamer *Hope*, which plies between Twenty-sixth-street, East River, and the islands, had her propeller carried away by the ice a few days since. She is now undergoing repair. The receipts of the Board for the semi-month, from all sources, were $3,589 45.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HENRY MURRAY in the chair.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the lands above Ninety-second-street, through which the old Croton Aqueduct formerly ran, had been sold under an act of the Legislature.

Mr. WEBBER said the Corporation Counsel had misapprehended the question, which referred to the lands below Ninety-second-street, not above it.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. W. B. ROBERTS offered an ordinance and resolution for the re-numbering of the streets and avenues on the Philadelphia plan, or by assigning certain numbers to each block. He said that last year he offered a similar ordinance, which had never been acted upon. As the plan he proposed would involve some expense, he moved that the ordinance be referred to a special committee of five, so that the property owners could state their objections to it if they had any.

The motion was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed as such Committee: W. B. Roberts, Lamb, Hart, Kenney and Seger.

The Board then adjourned to 4 P. M. on Saturday next.

The American Institute.

The annual meeting of the American Institute was held last evening at the meeting room in Cooper Institute. The chair was occupied by the Vice-President of the Institute, Mr. GREGORY. The various reports were read, and without exception gave evidence of the growth in usefulness of the Society in each direction. The late fair, as shown by the figures now reported, was a remarkable success, producing for the fund of the Institute a sum larger than the aggregate proceeds of the fairs of the past fourteen years.

The gross receipts of this fair were........$39,188 42
Expenditures............23,972 46

Balance for net proceeds..............$15,215 96

There were 127 first-class, 188 second-class and 191 third-class premiums awarded. This profitable result has enabled the Institute to clear off all its indebtedness, which it has done in the payment of the mortgage on its property, which amounted to $15,000. The report on finance now shows that all its indebtedness is disposed of and it has a balance in the treasury of $5,540 08. The Institute now holds its property on Broadway, No. 351, free of all incumbrance. It is estimated to be worth $200,000, and rents for $20,000 per annum.

The number of new members added to the roll in 1867 was 407, against 240 the preceding year. The number of volumes now in the library is 9,115. Interesting reports were read from Committees on Chemistry, Agriculture and other departments, and the Institute adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

AMAZONIAN AFFRAY.

MARGARET ANDERSON and ELLEN MCGOVERN occupy lodgings together at No. 30 Pell-street. On Wednesday evening these women quarreled about some domestic matter, and ELLEN put an end to the dispute by stabbing MARGARET in the hand, nose and cheek, none of the wounds, however, being severe. ELLEN was arrested, and the magistrate committed her for trial in default of bail.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

LEWIS SNYDER and JOHN HOME, both boys of tender age, were arrested Wednesday night as they emerged from the vestry of St. Paul's Church, in Broadway, with a box of cigars and an empty cash-box. In their possession was found a bunch of keys which they had used in gaining access to the vestry-house and office of Rev. Dr. DIX. Further investigation led to the discovery that another boy, ROBT. A. JOHNSON, formerly employed by Dr. DIX, had duplicate keys made to the locks, and gave them to the prisoners for the purpose of plundering the place. JOHNSON was also arrested, and confessed his share of the burglary. When arraigned before the magistrate all three of the boys were remanded for examination, but subsequently discharged at the request of Dr. DIX.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

Affidavits were presented in behalf of the firm of HOYT, CARTER & Co., charging that they had been defrauded of goods valued at $900 by A. J. ANDREWS, one of the firm of WEST & ANDREWS, of Richmond, Va. It was stated that ANDREWS had represented his firm to be doing a very large and profitable business, to be the owners of real estate of great value, and in every way responsible. The notes not being paid at maturity, inquiries were instituted which resulted, it is alleged, in showing that at the time of the purchase WEST & ANDREWS had dissolved partnership, were insolvent as a firm and as individuals, and that the statements of ANDREWS were entirely false. Upon these affidavits a warrant was issued for the arrest of ANDREWS, which being returned with an indorsement that the accused could not be found, steps were taken to procure a requisition upon Gov. PIERPONT for his arrest.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A FALSE FRIEND.

LOUIS VANDEGEON and DAVID DAMBUCHT were fellow-voyagers from Liverpool in the steamer [illegible], and arrived at Boston Tuesday. That evening DAMBUCHT arrived in this City, but VANDEGEON having missed the train, did not reach here until the succeeding day. VANDEGEON having missed his trunk and carpet-bag, containing clothing valued at $250, and supposing his friend had brought it on, went to the Hotel de Paris, where, to his surprise, he could hear nothing of DAMBUCHT or his baggage. He then repaired to the house of a sister of DAMBUCHT, No. 188 Eldridge-street, and the sister denying all knowledge of the missing luggage, VANDEGEON procured the assistance of Officer YOUNG, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who proceeded to search the house, and under one of the beds, concealed behind two other trunks, that of VANDEGEON was found. The name of the rightful owner had been torn off, and it had been broken open, but none of the contents removed except an umbrella. DAMBUCHT was thereupon arrested and committed, in default of bail, for an examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE HOMŒPATHIC DISPENSARY.—The officers of the Homœopathic Dispensary, in Bond-street, have issued their report for the past year, from which we learn that there were treated during the year 26,046 patients, including 8,325 visited at their homes, by physicians and surgeons connected with the Institution. The number of prescriptions given was 50,122. Particular attention has been paid to nasal catarrh and diseases of the throat, and the new mode of treatment adopted at the Dispensary is reported as having been very successful. The expenses of the Institution during the year have been $4 466 57, and the receipts $4,235. The report is prefaced by a poetical appeal to the patrons of the Dispensary, which can hardly pass unheeded by them in view of the great good that has been done by the charity during the thirteen years of its existence.

EVENINGS WITH GREAT ORATORS.—Prof. CHAS. WHITNEY, whose impersonations of dead and living orators of note were so highly commended in this and other countries a few years ago, after an interval of retirement makes his reappearance at Dodworth Hall next Monday. It was Mr. WHITNEY's assumption of the incarnation of revolutionary zeal, so happily evolved in the speech of the great HENRY that so influenced the patriotism of the Irishmen in Dublin that they all sprang from their seats, and with one voice exclaimed—"We must fight!" The *habeas corpus* being suspended, and the eloquent MEAGHER immured in a dungeon, the impersonator was arrested and placed under heavy bonds to keep the peace. Mr. WHITNEY imitates WEBSTER, CLAY, HAYNE, RED JACKET, JOHN RANDOLPH and many other celebrated personages whose oratory he had opportunities in early years of listening to.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. E. McCOOK, of the Sandwich Islands; Hon. G. M. Dodge, of Washington; Hon. Geo. C. Bates, of Chicago; Hon. G. W. Cass and Hon. G. Davis, of Pittsburg; Hon. Geo. F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Hon. P. A. Hoyne, of Chicago and Hon. Amasa J. Stone, Jr., of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A.; Mr. John E. Owens, of Baltimore; Hon. F. Keating, of Louisville, and Hon. J. A. Mitchell, of Providence, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Capt. Cook, Royal Navy, is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. O. E. Babcock, U. S. A.; Hon. H. D. Mears, of Washington and Hon. A. G. Munn, of New-Jersey, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. H. B. Goodyear, of New-Haven, is at the Astor House.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—At 10:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred at No. 311 Greenwich-street, resulting in considerable loss. Messrs. KENYON & PUCKHAFER, commission merchants, occupy the first floor, and sustain a loss of $1,500 by water; insured for $10,000 in the Pacific, Commercial and Rutgers Companies. The second floor is occupied by O. D. DAY, liquors; loss $100. The third floor is occupied by WATSON & Co., apple storage; loss $500. The fourth floor by J. A. PIPPS, manufacturer of ruffles; loss $3,000, by fire and water. The fifth floor is occupied by Mr. BROWN, children's carriages; loss $500. All are understood to be fully insured.

"JOHN BULL AT HOME."—The seventh and last lecture of the course delivered before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New-York, was given last night at the Cooper Institute, by JOHN R. THOMPSON, Esq., who chose for his topic "John Bull as he appears at Home." The lecturer gave a very entertaining sketch of the more salient points of the British character, and created considerable amusement by repeating many of the queer sayings and doings of the Englishman while at home. The lecture was listened to by a large audience of ladies and gentlemen.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—A meeting of the Trustees of this institution was held Wednesday afternoon, in the hall of the Board of Education, Mr. LARREMORE in the chair. The Chairman of the Executive Committee was authorized to prepare a bill to be submitted to the Legislature empowering the Trustees to erect a suitable building for the use of the College, on Reservoir-square, under the provision of the act passed April 17, 1866. The Committee reported a surplus of $8,384 96 from last year, which it was voted to add to the appropriation of $100,000 for the expenses of the College for the present year.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT STEWART'S STORE.—While the workmen employed on A. T. STEWART's store, corner of Fourth-avenue and Tenth-street, were hoisting an iron column to the third story, yesterday, the derrick gave way, throwing off MICHAEL GILLEN and JOHN K. SANDS, both sustaining serious injuries. FERDINAND HISCH and JOSEPH MORSCH were also injured by the derrick falling on them. The three first named were taken to Bellevue Hospital, and MORSCH to his home, No. 66 Avenue A.

THE MAGIC OF REALITY.—Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR delivered last evening a lecture on "The Magic of Reality," at Trenor's Hall, Sixth-avenue. The lecturer referred to the discovery and the application of steam, pointed out some of the benefits which electricity had conferred upon mankind, and alluded to the remarkable effects produced by light, especially in the art of photography. The lecture was given on behalf of the new Mission Chapel of the Anthon Memorial Church.

FATAL STREET-CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER over the body of JAMES MURPHY, who was run over and killed by Car No. 13, of the Third-avenue line, on Tuesday. As there was no blame to be laid on the driver, a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The jury recommended that the steps of cars be clothed with rope to give a better footing. Mr. MURPHY was a native of Ireland and aged 48 years.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—Yesterday Collector BLAKE, of the Seventh District, reported the seizure of THOMAS APPLEGATE's distillery, No. 403 East Eighth-street, on the charge of false statements concerning the apparatus in use, also for non-payment of taxes.

TRIAL OF REV. S. H. TYNG, JR.—The trial of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., for a breach of the canonical law, will be resumed on Monday morning next, at St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, in Twentieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 6—5 P. M.

Consols closed steady 93⅛@93¼ for money and account. American Securities closed at the following rates:

U. S. Five-twenty Bonds..................71⅝@72
Illinois Central Railway Shares..................87¼
Erie Railway Shares..................47

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 6—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market has been very active and closed buoyant at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands in port..................7¾d.@8d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive..................7⅞d.@7¾d.
Middling Orleans..................8⅛d.@8¼d.

The sales of the day exceeded the noon estimate by 5,000 bales, footing up 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 43s.; Wheat, 15s. 9d. for California white, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western; Barley, 5s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. 11d.; Peas, 45s. 9d.; Flour, 37s. for Western.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 117s. 6d.; Pork 73s. for new; Lard, 53s. 6d.; Cheese, 52s.; Bacon, 39s.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 2d.; Sugar 24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard Resin, 6s. 3d. for Common, and 11s. for medium; Tallow, 43s.; Turpentine, 29s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Feb. 6—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed dull at a decline of 50 centimes; Standard White was last quoted at 40 francs, 50 centimes.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $9 50@$10 50. No. 2 WHEAT unsettled; sales at $2 01@$2 01¼; at the close held at $2 01½; No. 1 quiet at $2 07@$2 09. New CORN active and firmer at an advance of ½c.@¾c.; sales at 81¼c.@82c. Old almost nominal at 84½c. OATS firmer but less active at 58c. RYE quiet at $1 57@$1 58 for No. 1. BARLEY more active at a decline of 2c.@3c.; sales at $2 03@$2 05 for No. 2. MESS PORK dull; Standard $21. Prime Mess steady at $17. LARD firm; prime Steam held at 13½c.; 13¼c. was bid. BULK MEATS firm; Dry Salt Shoulders held at 8½c.; 8¾c. was bid, loose; Cumberlands, 9½c., loose; Short Rib Middles 10c.; Sweet HAMS steady at 12½c. for city and 12c. for country cured. GREEN HAMS firm at 11½c. DRESSED HOGS firm, and advanced 5c.; sales at $8 20@$9 05, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS firm and buoyant; the range $6 25@$7 50. BEEF CATTLE—Good to choice Steers, $7@$8 15. SHEEP moderately active; best grades, $4@$4 45. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 Dressed Hogs, 5,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 2,000 Dressed Hogs, 1,400 Live Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR unchanged with a moderate demand. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN firm with a good demand; Ear, 85c.@86c.; no demand for Shelled. OATS steady with a fair demand at 69c.@70c. for No. 1. RYE quiet and firmer at $1 60@$1 65. BARLEY firm and in demand at $1 35@$1 40. COTTON in good demand at an advance of ½c.; Middling, 17½c. MESS PORK dull and nominal at $21 75@$22 for new. LARD firm and in good demand, with more sellers than buyers; sales, 1,200 tierces old at 13½c.; new held at 13¾c. BACON in moderate demand; 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders; 11½c. for Sides; 12c.@13c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Gold, 137, buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 6.

COTTON active; Middling, 18c.@[illegible]; sales, 3,600 bales; receipts, 8,887 bales; exports, [illegible] bales. The SUGAR and MOLASSES crops are [illegible]; receipts are light and prices have advanced; Fair Sugar, 13c.@ 13½c.; Prime to Choice, 14c.@14½c. Molasses—Prime to Choice, 87c. FLOUR firm; Superfine scarce and advanced; held at $11; Treble Extra, $12 50. CORN firmer at 98c.@$1. OATS steady at 84c.@85c. PORK firm at $22 50; Bacon Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 14c.; the stock is light. LARD is scarce; tierces held at 14½c.; kegs 16c. Sterling Exchange, 152½@153½. Gold, 139½ @[illegible].

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR dull; sales 200 bbls. city-ground Spring at $10 50@$10 50; Amber Western, $12 50, and 25 bbls. White Michigan at $13 50. RYE FLOUR nominal at $9 50@$9 75. WHEAT quiet; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 25; one car load Amber Canada at $2 55; White Canada offered at $3; White Kentucky, $3 10. CORN dull and nominal at $1 05 on track, for new. RYE unchanged. BARLEY—Fair inquiry; sales two car loads Canada at $2; 3,000 bushels Canada, on canal at Port Jackson, at $1 95; 3,000 bushels do. at Schenectady port. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 6.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Uplands 19c. 19½c.; Middling Orleans, 20c. No. 1 QUERCITRON BARK advanced to $46 ⅌ ton. PETROLEUM in limited demand; Crude, 15c.@15½c.; Refined, in bond, 22½c.@ 23½c. FLOUR inactive; Extra Family, $10 50@$12. Pennsylvania do., $11@$12 25. WHEAT comes forward slowly; sales 1,200 bushels Red at $2 50@$2 60; 1,000 bushels Kentucky White at $3. RYE, $1 80. CORN in fair demand; sales 3,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 19 for New Yellow, and $1 25 for mixed Western. OATS firm at 73c.@75c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 12c.@15½c. LARD, 14½c.@14¾c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR dull; Double Extra shows a partial advance of 50c. ⅌ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; No. 1 Chicago Spring held at $2 45. CORN dull and unchanged; sales 2,500 bushels mixed Western at $1 25. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ⅌ cwt. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $45, ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston $1 10; to New-York, 91; to Albany, 67c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The cattle market is rather dull, owing to holders asking an advance of ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. The cattle were mostly of fair to good quality; receipts, 1,800 head; sales about 1,300 head, at prices ranging from 7c. for common to 8c.@9c. for good to prime, and 9¾c.@9⅞c. for medium Extra. SHEEP are in good request at 4½c.@7c., according to quality and weight; receipts, 10,000; sales, 7,000. HOGS—No sales of Live Hogs; reported sales of 800 Dressed Hogs to-day at 9¾c.@10¼c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 6.

COTTON buoyant; Middling, 19c. FLOUR steady; good Superfine demanded at $9 25@$10. WHEAT steady; receipts light. WHITE CORN, $1 15@$1 16; Yellow and Mixed Western, $1 20. OATS, 75c. RYE dull at $1 55@ $1 58. CLOVERSEED dull at $8 25@$9. PROVISIONS firm and active; Bulk Sides, 11c.@11½c.; Shoulders, 9⅜c.@ 9½c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; receipts, 2,839 bales; exports, 1,204 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $9. MESS PORK, $24; Bacon dull; Clear Sides, 13c.; Bulk Shoulders, 9¼c.; Sides, 11½c. LARD, 13c.@14c. CORN, 82½c.@ 85c. OATS, 78c.@80c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 6.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27¼; Reading Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅜. Gold, 141¾.

[Advertisement.]

GEORGE WILKINSON, Esq., reports that on Monday night last his house was saved from robbers by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. A window was broken open, the alarm given and the burglars pursued but not captured.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Erin	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Feb. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Feb. 8	New-York	Havre.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Austrian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at the General Post-office at 1 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana, by the *Bienville*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:30 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 6—*In steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg*—Aug. Seligmann, Angela Ehlers, George Ritter, Vincent Zamora, John Stave, Alex. Marchwald, Isaac Gluckmann and wife, J. W. Lats and wife, Caroline Graetz, Fredk. Wuppermann, George Vosberg and wife, Jacob Grether, Aug. Paulsen, John Reinbold, H. Rosmussed, Carl Abresch, J. Fav. C. Oppen, C. Fritz, Dr. Max Jungblut, wife and 2 children, E. Hering, E. Wulzberg.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—J. R. Gilles, Charles Winter, Capt. McKenzie, John Cassidy, Col. J. C. Canty and wife, Alex. Hotchapsen, T. J. Seevy, B. McMahon, John Clark, Thos. Terrell, G. W. Billinger.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—B. M. Stillwell, D. Knowlton, E. Balart, N. Herrera, T. Morales, M. Joro and lady, J. Fernandez, J. Lorena, T. Garcia and 2 servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 04 | Sun sets..... 5 26 | Moon rises... 5 45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 43 | Gov. Island. 7 32 | Hell Gate.... 8 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

Cleared.

Barks John Griffin, Downey, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Zingarella, Bates, Belize, F. Alexander & Sons.

Brigs Alvarado, (Br.,) Barrett, Cienfuegos, G. H. Brewer; Ciarabella, Tracy, Marseilles, J. Henry; Ella Maria, Berry, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Willie Dill, English, Beaufort, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Helene, Bahr, St. Mark's, E. D. Hurlbut; W. J. Holmes, Ward, New-Granada, James Douglas.

Arrived.

Steamship Allemannia, (Hamb.,) Meier, Hamburg Jan. 22, and Southampton 24th, with mdse. and 147 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage. Jan. 28, lat. 49 25, lon. 10 45, passed Am. ship Cultivator, bound W. Was off lightship at 3 P. M. on the 5th, and was detained outside by the snow-storm until 4 A. M. of the 6th.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. Feb. 3, 11 A. M., off Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Manhattan, hence for Charleston. Same day, 1:20 P. M., passed steamship Wyoming, bound S. Same day, 3:30 P. M., passed steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, hence for Savannah. 4th, 12 M., passed an American ship, bound N., Howe's rig, showing red private signal, with two or three white letters.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 4 ds. 18 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Has had strong head winds the entire passage, and was detained off the Hook 18 hours by the late snow-storm.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Feb. 3, 3 P. M., passed steamship Huntsville, hence for Savannah. Same day, 4 P. M., steamship San Jacinto, hence for Savannah.

Steamer Shetucket, Clark, Norwich.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence.

Bark Arthur, (Pruss.,) Schaefer, Rotterdam 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Made the southern passage, and had fine weather. Was up to Cape Hatteras Jan. 22, since which time has had continuous gales from N. E. round to N. E.

Bark Topeka, Blanchard, New-Orleans 18 ds., with corn and cotton seed to J. E. Ward & Co. Experienced severe N. W. gales on the passage.

Brig Memphis, (of Walton, N. S.,) Sanford, Greytown, Nic., 29 ds., with logwood and hides to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with head winds and snow.

Brig Juliet, (of London,) Ovtlet, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to E. F. Davison. Arrived 5th.

Schr. Mollie, Plummer, Grand Turk, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to Miller & Houghton. Arrived 5th.

Schr. Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Thompson, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to Thayer, Brigham & Co., of Boston.

Schr. Edward Lee, (of Newburyport,) Lee, Manzanilla 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Homan Sprague, of Boston.

Schr. Laurel, (of Hancock, Me.,) Wooster, Brunswick, Ga., 15 ds., with yellow pine to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., 12 ds.

Schr. Leading Breeze, McCrea, Norfolk Jan. 24.

Schr. Morgan, Davis, Port Morris.

Schr. Wm. Green, Smith, Port Morris.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Nothing in sight bound in.

WIND—At sunset, fresh N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships New-York, for Bremen; Cella, for London; Columbia, for Havana; Gen. Barnes and Marmion, for Savannah; Louisa Moore, for Newbern; Saratoga and Yazoo, for Norfolk; Carroll, for Baltimore; Neptune, for Boston. Ship St. James, for San Francisco. From Quarantine—Steamships Russia and Colorado, for Liverpool.

The U. S. steam-frigate Wampanoag, outward bound, is at anchor inside the Hook.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 6—Arr. steamer Charles Pearson, from Barrington, N. S.; brig A. J. Ross, from Fayal.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 6—Arr. steamer Albemarle, New-York, for Richmond.

Sld. steamer Niagara; bark Die Ernte; brig James Crosby, for New-York.

Passed up for Baltimore—Brig Ambrose Light, from Demerara, and schr. Willey, from Cardenas.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 5—Sld. all vessels before reported except the schrs. Rossaway and Richard Bullwinkle.

4th, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Lucy J. Warren, Belfast, for Baltimore; Col. Cook, Gloucester, for New-York; U. S. Revenue cutter Crawford, of Portsmouth.

Returned—Schr. Thomas Fisk.

5th, A. M.—Arr. brig Aristos, Surinam Jan. 12, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Richard Bullwinkle, Lucy J. Warren, Col. Cook. Wind W.

Miscellaneous.

The steamtug Edwin Forrest, which was cut through by the ice and sunk at Elizabethport on the 1st inst., has been raised. She has sustained but slight damage.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The Russian bark Windaw, from Riga for Boston, went ashore yesterday on the south breaker off Baker's Island, and knocked a portion of her keel off, and sprung a leak of seven inches per hour. She was got off, and put into Gloucester harbor, where she remains at anchor. She will be towed to this port.

The brig Afton, from Aux Cayes, went ashore in the storm last night on Deer Island, in Boston harbor, and has four feet of water in her hold. She has a cargo of logwood.

The brig Jennie Cushman, before reported ashore on Cape Ann, was got off to-day, and is at anchor in Gloucester harbor.

Capt. Nash, of the Underwriters steamer Charles Pearson, has returned from Barrington, N. S., and reports that the British ship N. Masher, which was found abandoned at sea, did not require his assistance in towing her to Boston. She will come up under sail as soon as her rudder is completed. She only leaks 100 strokes per hour, and has never had over four feet of water in her hold, the leak being confined to the wood ends. She was from Liverpool, with a valuable cargo.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Feb. 6—1:20 P. M.—The steamship Europa, Capt. Craig, from New-York on the 25th of January, has arrived at this port.

Only Two Days More.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL
IN AID OF THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
TO BE HELD AT
IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

THEODORE THOMAS, ESQ., MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

Assisted by the distinguished Vocalist Miss MARIA BRAINERD, and the full Orchestra, with Soloists. Mr. G. MATZKA will preside at the Piano.

TICKETS, - - - - $1 EACH.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Opening March, Greeting..........MICHAELIS.
2. Overture, The Daughter of the Regiment..DONIZETTI.
3. Song, Will he Come, by Miss BRAINERD....SULLIVAN.
4. Waltz, Vienna Bonbons..........STRAUSS.
5. Patriotic Song, The Standard Bearer..LINDPAINTNER. Solos—Cornet and Trombone, Messrs. DIETZ, and LETSCH.
6. Grand National Medley..........C. KOPPITZ.

PART SECOND.

7. Overture, William Tell..........ROSSINI.
8. { Polka Mazourka, Arm in Arm..........STRAUSS. Polka, Empire City..........STRAUSS.
9. Song, L'Estasi, by Miss BRAINERD..........ARDITTI.
10. Romance from L'Eclair..........HALEVY. Solos—French Horn and Flute, Messrs. SCHMITZ and RIETZEL.
11. Grand Selection, Il Trovatore..........VERDI.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Tickets are only to be shown at the door and can be retained by the purchaser, until after the distribution of Awards. See Descriptive Circular. They can be obtained at the Music, Drug, Book and Fancy Stores generally, and at the offices of the

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
NO. 546 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 217 GRAND-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.

COLDS.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

DEAR MR. HOFF:

I am using your Malt Extract, and willingly admit that it has DONE ME A GREAT DEAL OF GOOD. I suffered constantly from SECRETIONS in the THROAT and felt very WEAK, and there was NOTHING TO BENEFIT ME; but since I take your Malt Extract with my meals and before breakfast, I feel more STRENGTH, and am happy to state that I enjoy the BEST APPETITE, and cough easily. Please send, &c.

Mrs. SASSAU, No. 190 4th-st.

SOLD BY HOFF'S DEPOT, No 542 BROADWAY, N. Y., AND BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS, AND SPECIAL AGENTS IN EVERY CITY. PRICE FOR 1 DOZ., $6; 2 DOZ., $11.

CLOSING OUT SALE. THE ELEGANT STOCK OF THE OLD ESTABLISHED

"BERRIAN"

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE ROOMS, to be disposed of within thirty days at greatly reduced prices.
H. H. CASEY, No. 601 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE DEMAND FOR OUR
OVERCOATS $15,
PEA JACKETS $12,
STILL CONTINUE.
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